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VOL. VII — NEW YORK, DECEMBER 29, 1920 — No. 26

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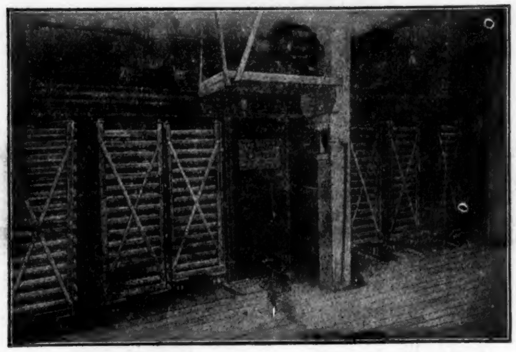

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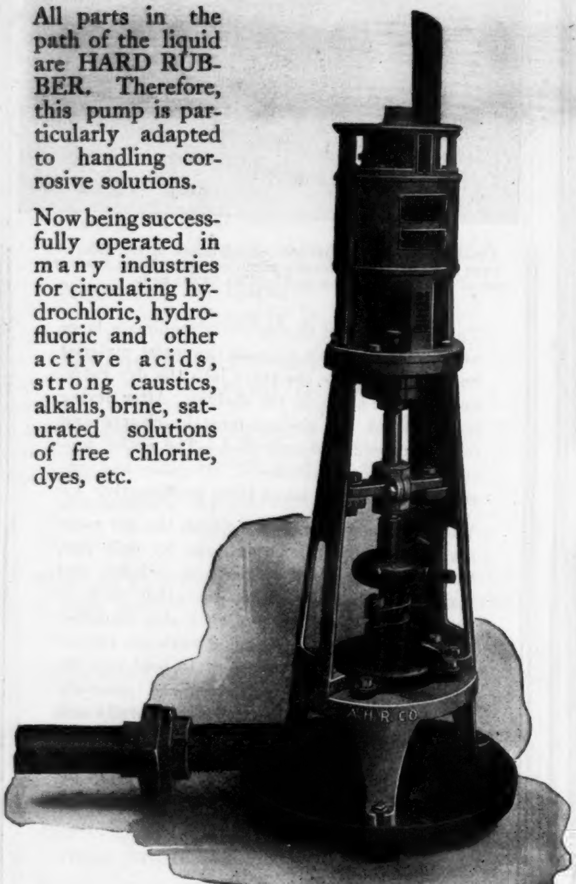

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Table of Contents

THE 1920 MARKETS

The past year has seen the long expected post-war deflation movement strike the chemical and drug markets in full force. At no time within the past five or six years, has any widespread change in business conditions been so vital or significant to American industry. The war-time madness in business and prices was at best a prolonged flurry which could not last and was in reality an unhealthy condition. The past six or eight months have struck a hard blow at American business, the first shock of a violent, unpleasant but, nevertheless, necessary economic upheaval and readjustment. Losses have been severe and the readjustment "pill" an extremely bitter one, but it is distinctly for the best and means a quicker return to steady, normal and rational business conditions.

Because of the importance of the last year's market developments, particular attention is directed to the annual market reviews on heavy chemicals, fine chemicals and crude drugs which are published herewith, and those on essential oils, dyes and intermediates, and fatty oils which will be published in the issue of next week. Although data sufficient to fill many more pages has been available, lack of space has made brevity imperative. The price charts, particularly those depicting so-called average price movements, are offered with full appreciation of their inexactness and presented solely with the purpose of giving a rough, general idea as to various market movements.

TWISTED STATISTICS

In these times, when the trade eagerly seeks for every bit of definite, accurate, unbiased information on market conditions, and when an increasing number of firms and individuals have learned the value of market statistics, it is particularly important that the use of well-known, technical terms should be accurate.

An "index number" and an "average price" are two very different things. A properly worked out index number takes into exact consideration two factors which are ignored in the average price, which is, of course, the unit price of the quantity generally sold of, say a dozen items, added together and divided by the number of items taken, or twelve in this instance. An index number, on the other hand, must be worked out with the definite figures as to the quantity sold and must, in addition, be weighted to reduce various unit quantities such as ounces and tons, gallons, and tank cars to a uniform common denominator. An index number takes into exact consideration such differences

as the price fluctuation of $1 an ounce in morphine and ¼c a pound in borax, and it also reduces to a common denominator the consumption of cream of tartar at 40c a pound, which reaches into the hundreds of tons, and the consumption of santonin at $75 a pound, which would total in this country only a few hundred pounds.

Obviously, while an average price is extremely interesting and always valuable in showing the trend of a given set of market prices, it is not at all an index number. What is even more important; a properly worked out index number for drug or chemical prices would be comparable on a similar basis with such world recognized authorities as the index numbers of Dun and Bradstreet in this country or of the London *Analyst* or *Statist*. An average price, on the other hand, is not even comparable between the heavy and fine chemical markets and is positively misleading if so used.

No true index numbers for the chemical or drug markets have even been worked out in this country. In fact, one of the leading statistical bureaus has made the statement that an index number for sulfuric acid, because this item is consumed almost entirely in industry and not subject to popular or seasonal factors, would be the ideal indicator of American industrial conditions; but they have acknowledged frankly that it is impossible to work out an index number for sulfuric acid because the figures on production, domestic consumption, unfilled orders on hand among the producers, and the actual exports, cannot be obtained. Without them, no proper index number can be worked out for any item.

It is for these reasons that in the statistical tables which head each of our market reports, we are always careful to specify that our average price is not an index number. Nor could it be made one by merely referring it to the pre-war price as a unit of one hundred and calling it an index number.

This paper was the first American publication to supply its readers with the comparative prices of today, last week, last month, and last year, and from the first, we have in these tables and on the graphic charts of price movements, which we were also the first paper to use, been careful to maintain the distinction which exists between an index number and an average price. Doubtless through error, other trade papers which are now publishing these comparative prices, have called what is in reality an average price, referred back to the pre-war price as a basis of one hundred, an index number, and we are particularly anxious that readers who are using our statistical material understand exactly upon what basis our statistics are figured.

THE DYE LICENSE ISSUE

The fear expressed by textile interests that a dye license system might jeopardize their industry is set at rest by the statement of a British manufacturer, who is also head of Scottish Dyes, Ltd., and knows the inner workings of cotton and woolen mills as well as the cost of dyes to maker and consumer. He cites specific instances covering colors of the highest type, and says if more ordinary colors were taken they would show a considerably less ratio of difference between the present cost of dyes and pre-war prices.

The same conditions prevail in the United States, and it must be evident to the thoughtful producer of goods which require colors that a complicated industry like the dye trade needs protection which will make it possible to completely shut out foreign competition that threatens the destruction of the new American undertaking. The permanence of the industry is demanded for national security. When textile manufacturers found that German dyes were not obtainable, soon after war was declared, they were enthusiastic for the establishment of a dye industry in this country, but now certain interests are placing every possible obstacle in the way to prevent the passage of a bill granting adequate protection.. The infinitesimal difference in the cost of American dyes compared with German dyes, as used by the mills, is not a sound reason for opposing the Longworth bill. The excuse that manufacturers need certain colors not now made in this country is weak and ineffective as an argument because the license system provides for the importation of colors which are not obtainable in the United States in sufficient quantities or at a reasonable price.

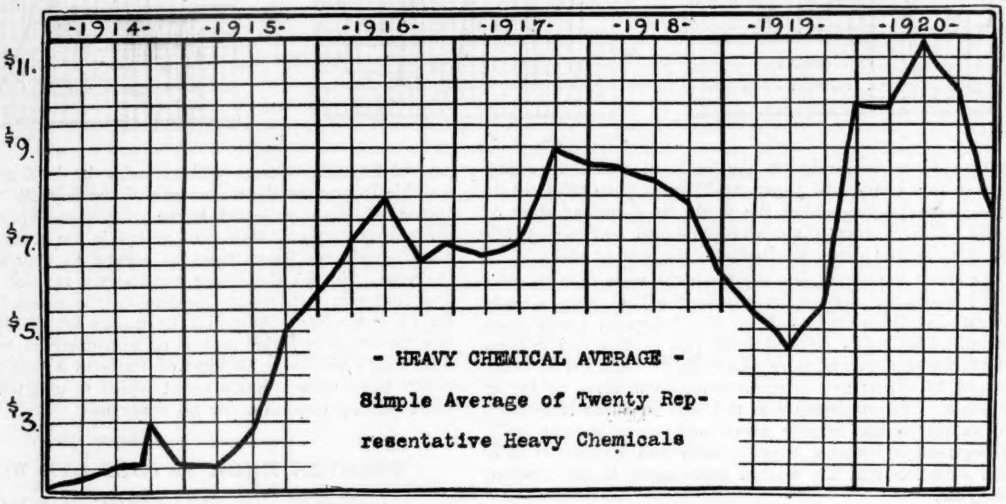
The hearings on the Longworth bill developed the fact that certain opponents of the license system can be appeased if amendments are made which will include products of particular interest to their constituents. While this is not statesmanship of the highest order the stand is indefensible also because the products for which protection is sought under cover of the dye bill are not necessary to national safety, and will be provided for when the general tariff revision is made. In the meantime Germany may dump her goods on this market in such quantities as to paralyze the dye industry and practically undo the work of the war years.

The brevity of the British dye bill caused considerable comment in trade circles. It contains less than 500 words and provides for a license commission in addition to the clause prohibiting importations of dyes. The Longworth bill "consumes" more than 3,500 words. The American custom of defining the terms "person, partnership, corporation, and association" is not followed in England. How funds are to be provided for the U. S. Tariff Commission to enforce the law also takes up some space, and their powers are defined. A free list and a dutiable list of products fill a page of the bill. Then there are penalties for violation of the act. Words, Words, Words!

Among the exchanges we note the following interesting bit: "A slightly easier situation was also noted in copperas, and this with the unsettled situation in blue vitriol is due to the action of copper, which metal has been under considerable pressure." Perhaps the inter-relation is due to the high iron content of recently imported copper sulfate of German origin!

Fluctuations in Heavy Chemicals in 1920

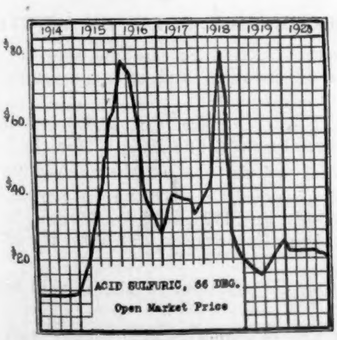
Foreign Trade Expanded Rapidly and Stocks Were Wiped Out— Heavy Purchases by Spectators in Japan and Elsewhere

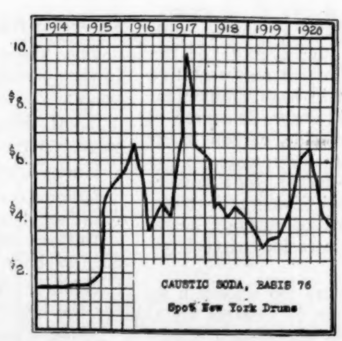


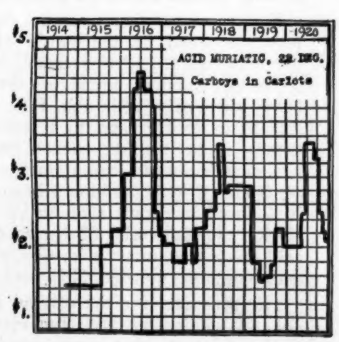
THE promise of the late months of 1919 in the heavy chemical market was amply borne out during the first half of 1920. American export trade grew by leaps and bounds until the country apparently bid fair to establish itself as *the* leading chemical country of the world. Prices followed demand upward and in general for several months were limited only by the cupidity of the seller who was fortunate enough to have something to sell. Stocks were wiped out and the severity of the winter, the shortage of coal, and the tangle in which the owners of the railroads found their property when it was finally returned to them, prevented replenishment and forced some manufacturers to close their works on account of lack of necessary raw materials and fuel as well as rolling stock to move their own products. Contracts were freely entered during 1919 covering large amounts of material to resellers which later brought phenomenal profits to those who held the contracts and were able to get deliveries.

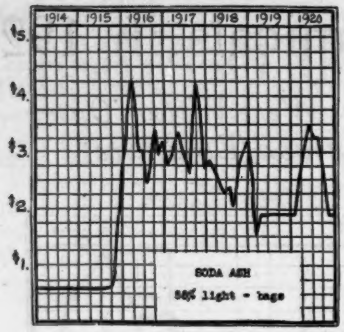
Foreign buyers who had been holding off to see just what the attitude of the Germans would be entered the market in force when they found that the German industry was not in position to supply them. Speculation both here and abroad became the order of the day. Japanese buyers probably played the speculative game harder than any others although many Americans went in fully as deep. The Japanese attitude of mind in its over-enthusiasm had much to do with both the rage of buying and the slump which followed. Stocks were bought by the Japanese which were sufficient to cover several years requirements on quite a number of items in view of the wide difference between the American and Japanese markets and the unfortunate fact that the buying was done more or less blindly.

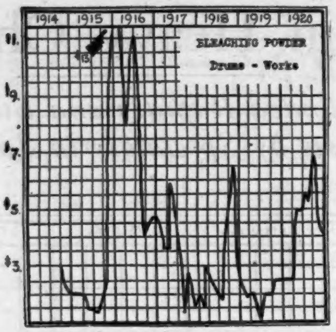
This blind buying and the consequent oversupplies convinced the Japanese bankers that it would be wise to call a halt. Brought to an abrupt stop by the curtailment of credits, the Japanese shifted their position immediately to the selling end of the market in a vain attempt to cover themselves. Failures both of business houses and

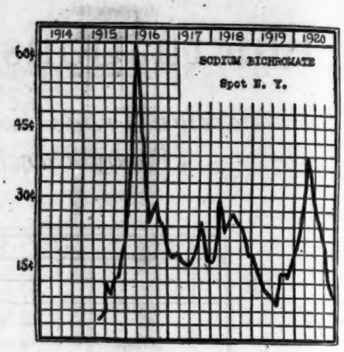












banks followed closely on the heels of the change and it was this change in Japan which was just sufficient to bring bankers throughout the world to a similar state of mind. Credits everywhere were curtailed and the world's business slowed down gradually to its present state.

At about the same time the Germans were able to offer some goods in the export markets which were already overstocked from the resale of the American goods from Japan. The banks refused industrial credits and holders of stocks of anything were placed in the position of being forced to sell at any price to cover themselves as far as possible. The consequence of this was an immediate slump in values which became more and more serious as a widespread consumers' boycott came into action. It is in this situation that the market finds itself at the close of the year.

The outstanding feature of the year's business was the wide margin which existed throughout the year between producers' prices and resale prices. At the beginning of the year resellers entered into heavy contracts with manufacturers over the year. As the year progressed and scarcities developed material on these contracts was sold for large profits. Especially was this true of the alkalies and bleach. The cream of the market went to the jobbers, who, as later developments showed, were only too willing to try to cancel their contracts when the market went against them. Manufacturers had sold their stocks so closely that they were unable to enter the open market at all when it would have been to their advantage to have done so. The slump in prices started in July and it was not until the open market had dropped so low that resellers could not sell at a profit that producers were able to figure on new business at all and then there was no profit in it for them. During the latter part of the year the resale market has been consistently below the manufacturers' contract prices as stocks became more and more distressed, with the margin below almost as great as the former margin above the producers' figures.

The accompanying average chart shows in a general way the trend of the year's prices, as compared with previous years. It was made from the average of the prices per hundred pounds of the following representative heavy chemicals: soda ash, 58% light in bags, ammonium sulfate, in double bags, f.a.s., ammonia water, 26-degree in drums, copper sulfate, carbon tetrachloride, carbon bisulfide, caustic potash, lead acetate, sodium bichromate, yellow prussiate of soda, sodium silicate, 60-degree, soda caustic, 76% fused in drums spot, sulfuric acid 66-degree in tanks works, muriatic acid, 22-degree carlots of carboys, acetic acid, 28-degree, nitric acid, 42-degree in carlots of carboys, and bleaching powder, 37% spot.

The prospects for the coming year are too uncertain to risk an opinion on with the market in its present state. It is safe to say that improvement over the present condition will come as consumers reduce the stringency of their present boycott. Prices will probably be held as low as possible to prevent the recurrence of the boycott. Another factor which is expected to be of prime importance in preventing further inflation of values is the attitude which alkali producers have taken in regard to contracts over the year. So far they have consistently refused to make any contracts with resale holders on the ground that on such a staple line of material the service which the reseller can render either the maker or consumer is negligible. The result will be a shifting of trade to a producer-consumer basis with a single profit which is undoubtedly the most healthy condition for all concerned.

SENATOR KNOX FAVORS DYE BILL

(*Special to* DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., Dec. 29.—Senator Knox of Pennsylvania in an interview has denied statements published in the press that he intends to offer the dyestuff bill as an amendment to the emergency tariff bill when it reaches the Senate. Senator Knox states that he has not definitely decided one way or the other, but he intimated that he did not wish to tie the dyestuff legislation to any bill unless he was thoroughly convinced that the bill could pass the upper house. Senator Knox feels, he said, that the dyestuff bill can be passed as an independent measure in the Senate, with revisions, in spite of the opposition which has developed.

Senator Knox said he was in favor of the passage of dyestuff legislation, not so much for the protection of the industry but as a measure of national defense. The Senator would make no definite statement regarding the passage of this legislation, but he intimated very strongly that he would do all in his power to see that the matter is brought to the attention of the Senate, and that it receives the proper consideration.

CHEMICAL SECURITIES SOLD BY AUCTION

The Vesey Street Auction Salesrooms sold the following securities of chemical and dye companies last week:

Great Western Electrochemical Co., $2,000 first mortgage 6 per cent serial bonds, due 1939, $2 for the lot.

Union Dye and Chemical Co., 36 shares sold for $1.

Union Dye and Chemical Co., $8,000 6 per cent adjustment mortgage bonds, due 1923, sold for $20 for the lot.

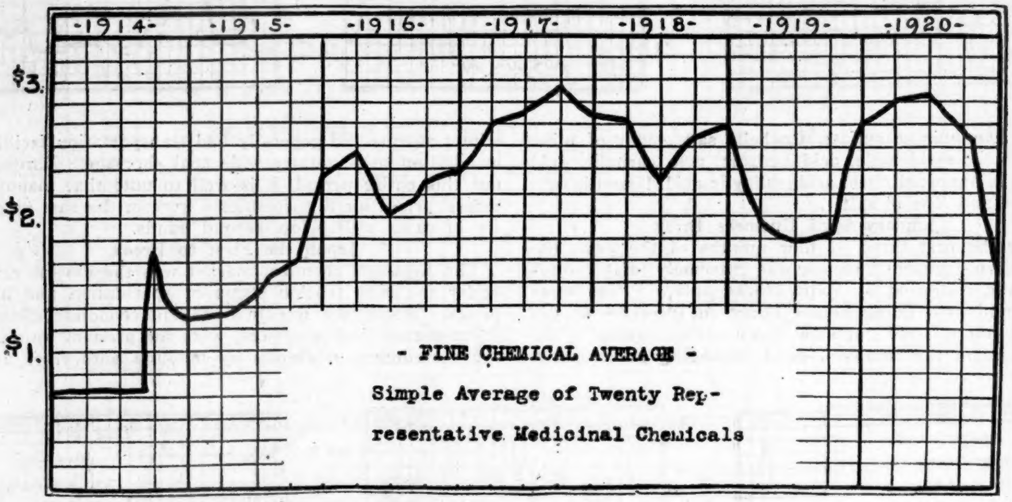
Butterworth-Judson Corporation, 50 shares sold for $5 per share.

Nemours Trading Corporation, 60 shares sold for $5 for the lot.

Alsen Cement Co. of America, 100 shares sold for $4,000 for the lot.

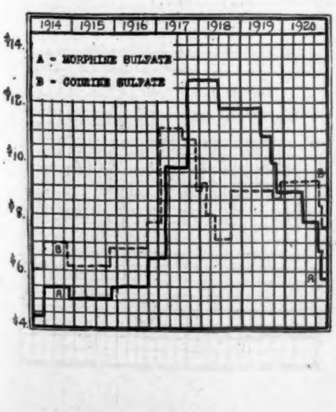
Fine Chemicals—The 1920 Deflation

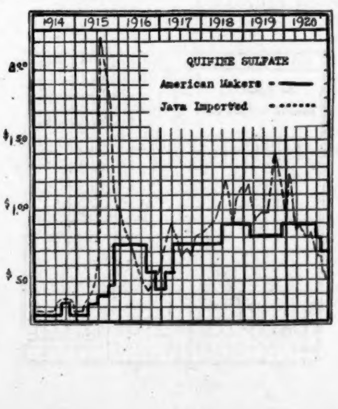
Review of Conditions Which Led to the Rapid Decline in Prices This Year —Effect of Exchange Rates and High Labor Costs

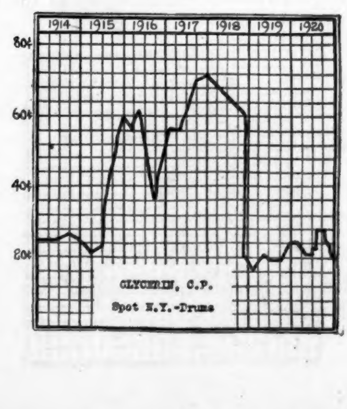


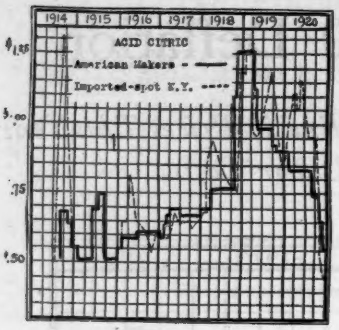
THE LAST nine months of 1920 have seen the process of deflation drive prices downward with greater rapidity than has been noted in any similar movement during the past decade. Roughly speaking, the peak of prices was reached some time in April-May and from then forward, the decline was rapid, reaching its greatest rate during October. From January 1, 1920 until about the beginning of May when the market turned downward, fine chemical prices showed an increase approximating 7 per cent, while from May 1st onward, the loss in values has come very close to a 30 per cent average. In spite of the 30 per cent recession, however, fine chemical prices as a whole stand today about fifty or sixty per cent higher than the levels of early 1914. The 1920 deflation movement has brought prices back toward pre-war levels rapidly, some items now selling under the 1913-14 figures, but high labor costs and other post-war factors preclude any immediate return on all prices to the levels ruling prior to the great conflict.

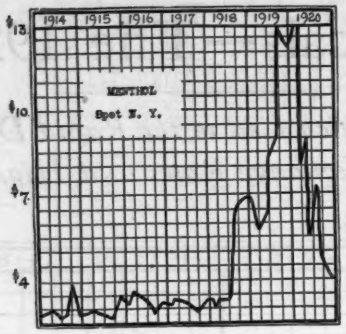
In regard to the accompanying charts, all are based purely on price movement without consideration for quantities, normal value or other factors and are consequently not comparable. The average chart has been prepared by simply averaging the prices of twenty representative fine chemical products, using the price per unit usually sold, and no attempt has been made to determine an index number as commonly conceived by economic authorities or something imitating an index number. The reason why the peak appears in June on the average chart above instead of April, is because the figures were plotted quarterly for the first half of the year instead of monthly. The following products were used in determining the "average": acetanilid, chloroform, menthol, glycerin, C. P., calomel, morphine sulfate, potassium bromide, potassium permanganate,

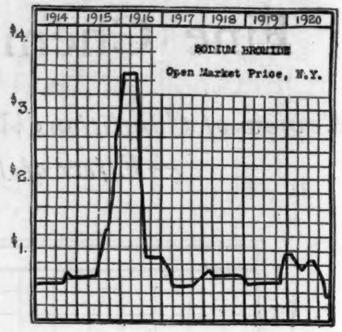












American quinine sulfate, Rochelle salt, sugar of milk, thymol, formaldehyde, acid benzoic, acid carbolic, acid tartaric, imported citric acid, salicylic acid, bismuth subnitrate and Epsom salt.

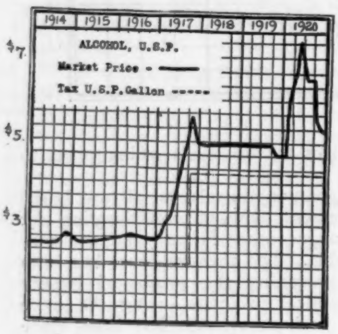
January-April Business Brisk

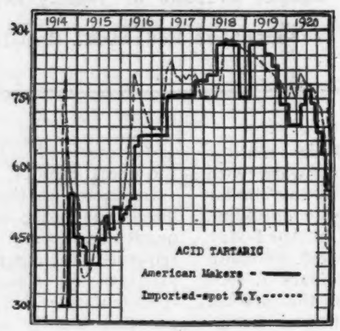
For the first three or four months of the year, the American chemical business was extremely brisk. Buying was restricted by short stocks only. Prices were high and kept going higher under the pressure of demand, but this did not slow down active buying at all. Speculation ran rampant, goods changing hands seven and eight times before reaching a consumer. Warnings from economic authorities that speculation and high prices were bound to hasten the inevitable post-war deflation, made no impression. Buyers bought extravagantly to cover against continued rises in prices. Buying was brisk in all quarters from the "man on the street" to the largest manufacturer; the country was well in the midst of what economists called a "spending orgy." For about three months business was booming along in spite of the handicap of the crippled railroads, winter storms and generally bad transportation facilities in addition to a country-wide coal shortage. Throughout this entire period, it is well to note that manufacturers' prices for fine chemicals were in the vast majority of cases well below second hands.

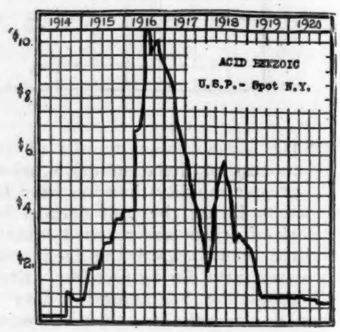
Japan the First to Break

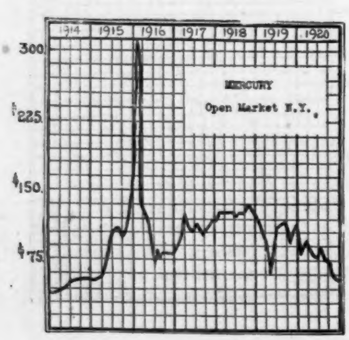
The Japanese chemical market was the first to crack under the high tension strain of speculation and high prices. About the middle of April, economic disturbances caused by high prices, were the primary mover in the curtailment of credits by banking authorities as a means of reducing speculation in Japan. The turn about from a policy of laxity to stringency in credit matters, reversed the market and caused a flurry akin to a minature panic, forcing speculative interests to disgorge their holdings and breaking prices. A few Osaka banks failed, and goods held in Japan began to make their way back to the American market at low prices. Camphor and menthol suffered most severely among

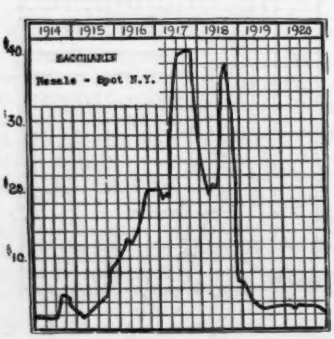
(Continued on Page 1401.)

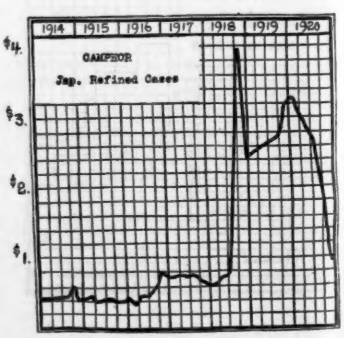






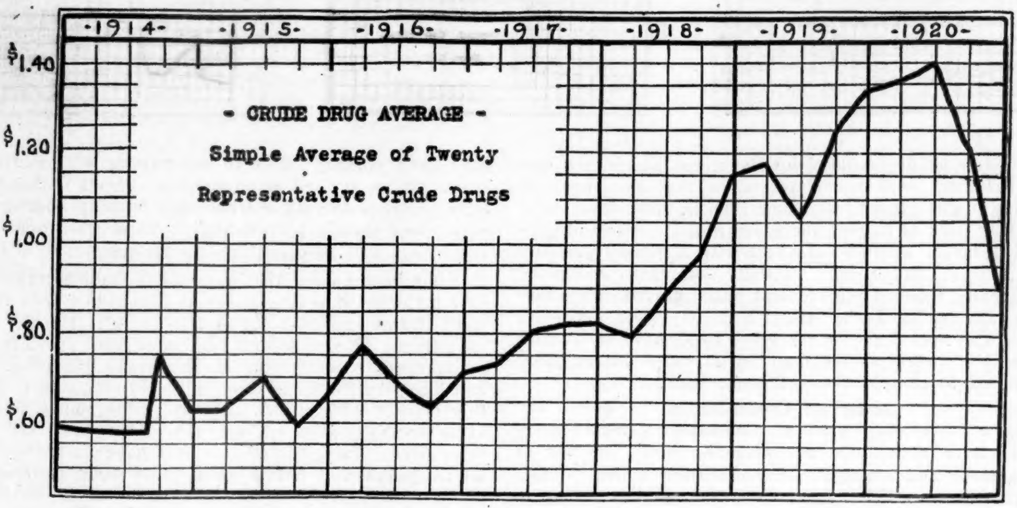






The Crude Drug Factors in 1920

A Review of the Market—the Weakness of Imported Drugs and the Steady Strength of Domestic Items

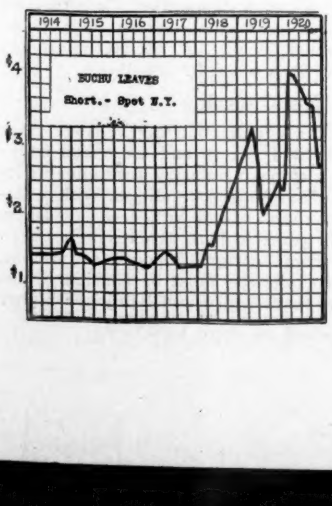


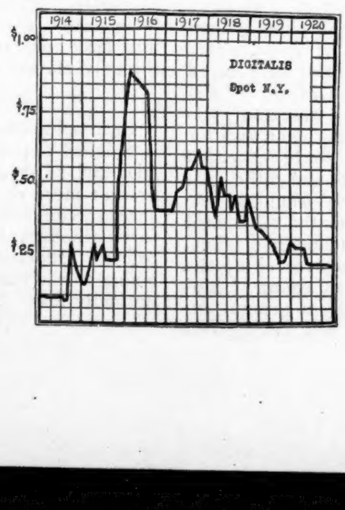
THROUGHOUT the deflation period of 1920, crude drugs have been the bright spot in the drug and chemical field. Of course, business in botanicals has fallen off considerably both in money and actual volume of goods moved, and values as a whole have suffered, but in comparison to the chemical, essential oil and fatty oil groups, crude drugs have, by far, displayed the greatest soundness and strength. Buyers have naturally shown the same conservatism in purchasing botanical requirements as they have in other lines but a steady run of small lot business has kept things going fairly well in view of general business conditions and prevented the extreme dullness experienced by other groups in the trade.

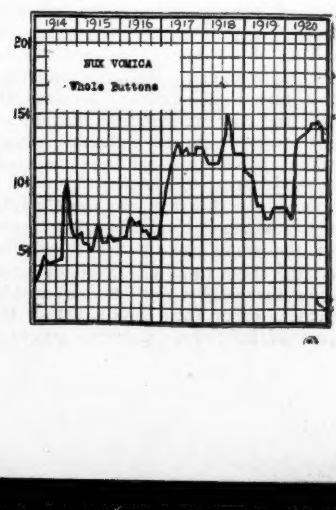
The accompanying chart labelled "Crude Drug Average" has been prepared by determining the simple average of the following twenty crude prices charted quarterly: ergot, balsam tolu, cascara sagrada bark, cinchona bark red quills, wild cherry bark thin green rossed, Bourbon vanilla beans, arnica flowers, pure insect powder, acacia amber sorts, white No. 1 tragacanth ribbons, short buchu leaves, digitalis, jobbing grade T. V. senna, U.S.P. aconite root, Cartagena ipecac root, Spanish licorice root in bales, common round high dried rhubarb, South American canary seed, California brown mustard seed and Zanzibar cloves. The peak of prices really came in April but owing to the fact that the figures were plotted quarterly, it appears to come in June. The object of the diagram is to give a rough indication of the general and comparative movement of prices. In the smaller charts, owing to the fact that price alone has been considered without reference to any basic figure, the data of the various diagrams is not comparable.

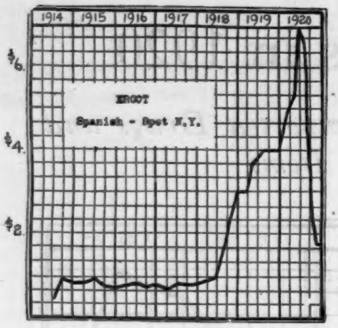
General Movement of Prices

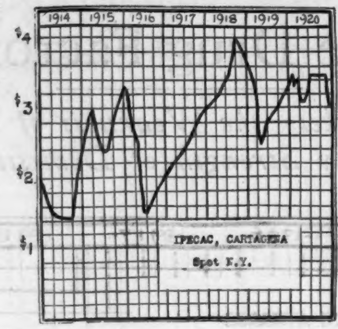
From the beginning of the year until perhaps the middle of March, the movement of crude drug prices in general was upward. In March, the first gun of the invasion of foreign botanicals was fired and although the bulk of prices continued upward for a month or so afterward, unsteadiness in some of the imported items indicated what was coming and the American botanical

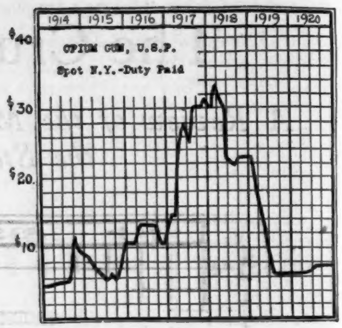












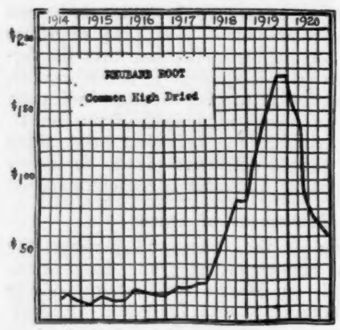
trade as a group prepared for the storm which they saw approaching, with the consequence that the shock of falling prices caused less havoc than in most other lines. In May, lack of buying, increased importations and general deflation were in full effect with a natural pressure on sellers and prices. Foreign botanicals, subjected to greatly reduced replacement costs, moved down rapidly and suffered the great bulk of losses recorded. American botanicals, on the other hand, have stood with unusual firmness in the majority of cases, losses being confined to comparatively few products.

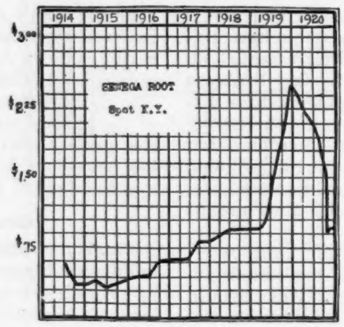
American Crude Drugs

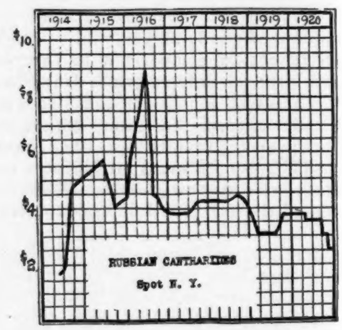
In a liquidating market, domestic botanicals as a class have maintained an unusually large amount of steadiness and strength. Reports from collection districts—those which appear bona fide—indicate that in general, collections last spring and summer were below the quantities necessary to supply American and export requirements until next April or May. Weather conditions were bad during the summer months, heavy rains preventing gathering for several weeks at a time. The labor situation was generally bad, that is, the number of persons who were available for a prolonged gathering period were extremely few. Unemployment during the summer had not reached the point where factory workers in the large industrial centers were forced to return to the country because of lack of work. Before the current deflation movement had assumed present proportions, the collecting season was over and the actual collections are not believed to have exceeded by any great quantities those of 1918 and 1919. Of course, the shortage, for there apparently would be one under normal conditions, has been greatly minimized by the small proportions to which demand has fallen. At the same time, cheap goods have been forced on the open market by the financial inability of country shippers to carry their goods, rather than by a general excess of holdings. Country prices for new crop goods have been slightly lower in accordance with generally lower prices for all commodities. New York prices have shown losses as a whole but nothing comparable with other chemical, drug and essential oil groups.

Imported Crude Drugs

It has been among the imported crude drugs that the vast majority of severe losses in value have been registered during the past six months or so. Europe with its cheaper labor released from war-time pursuits and its abnormally low rates of exchange, has been, and will likely be for some time in the future, able to flood this market with crude drugs at prices which in some cases are as low as ten per cent of the war-time spot price here. Values in this market have naturally gone all to pieces and heavy losses have been suffered by holders of spot imported botanicals which could be replaced at a half or a quarter of the cost. Goods have been coming out of all conceivable ports in Europe, Asia Minor, and all Asia at steadily decreasing prices. Recent offers of santonin by parcel post from Constantinople are enlightening. Russian cantharides out of Hamburg and Russian ergot from Osaka are other examples. Hamburg, Trieste, Marseilles, Calcutta and innumerable other ports have been pouring their goods into the American market during the past six months as the only market where it is possible to sell.







The Outlook

Until some kind of an equalization of exchange rates is reached between United States and European countries and as long as European industry continues in its present more or less disorganized condition, with widespread economic disturbances and an excess of labor, foreign botanicals will come in here at extremely cheap prices. Quotations from foreign shippers at present, owing to the rates of exchange, must be considered abnormally low. A few years hence will likely see higher

(Continued on Page 1407.)

SENATOR THOMAS'S WEAK REPLY

(*Special to* Drug and Chemical Markets)

Washington, D. C., Dec. 29.—In the Senate on Thursday, Dec. 23, Senator Thomas read the editorial from the "New York Times," and the letter of Dr. Charles H. Herty, which also appeared in the "New York Times" and in Drug & Chemical Markets in which quick action on the Longworth bill was urged, and reference made to the fact that Senators Thomas and Moses were obstructing the passage of the bill. Senator Thomas obtained leave to print both articles and several others relating to conditions in Germany, and filled nine columns of the Congressional Record with his remarks. He began his reply to the letter by Dr. Herty by a vicious personal assault, saying that Dr. Herty was once a tariff-for-revenue man, but had since been converted to the "extreme doctrine of protection." Indirectly, by quoting from Macaulay, Senator Thomas was able to accuse Dr. Herty of being a renegade, but apologized for the expression in the next breath and then renewed the attack by saying that "his (Dr. Herty's) zeal for an embargo on dyestuffs imports would fully warrant" the title.

Senator Thomas's speech was a rambling reference to the condition of the dye industry as shown by the formation of the Allied Chemical and Dye Corporation and by the financial statements of the companies composing the new company. Later Senator Thomas renewed his personal attack upon Dr. Herty by ridiculing his statement about the increased capital of the German Cartel, and Dr. Herty's trip to Europe to obtain dyes for American manufacturers. The Senator talked about nitrates and fertilizers and other subjects, but failed to answer the charge made against the Senator that he is obstructing the passage of the dye bill which is necessary to insure the future of an industry vital to national security.

ITALY UNABLE TO PLACE ORDERS IN U. S.

(*Special Correspondence to* Drug & Chemical Markets)

Milan, Italy, Dec. 3.—Foreign exchange fluctuations were numerous during November. The United States dollar rose in value at the beginning of the month from 26 lire to 30 lire, declining later to 25.50 lire, and rising again to lire 26 and above. With the English pound sterling the oscillation was still stronger, for the value of the pound advanced from 94 lire to 99 lire, declined to 90 lire, mounting again to 94 lire and above.

Business with the United States and with England was made very difficult and many orders went to Germany, where the exchange remained at 0.40 lire per mark. The Italian Government came to an accord with the War Reparation Committee, and arranged for further important deliveries of dyestuffs, drugs, pharmaceutical products and chemicals from Germany. However, American and English exporters will be able to extend their business with Italy, if they arrange the necessary credits, and establish large stocks in Italy.

American Tin Smelteries, Inc., 10 Wall street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $90,213, of which $80,888 are unsecured claims, and assets of $187,634, main items of which are real estate, plant, &c., consisting of 16¼ acres in Matawan Township, N. J., $150,700; cash on hand, $3,700; stock, $5,000; machinery, tools, &c., $13,400; accounts, $4,668, and deposit in bank, $2,726. Among the creditors are Bank of Manhattan, $45,672; Warner Quinlan Co., $9,966, and Vulcan Detinning Co., $7,733. Judge Knox has appointed John S. Dickerson and Middleton S. Bosland receivers in joint bond of $10,000.

BRITISH HEAVY CHEMICALS LOWER

Holiday Dullness Causes Depression, But Improvement Is Expected After New Year's Day—Market for Coal-Tar Products Practically Unchanged

Compiled by the Secretary of British Chemical Trade Association

London, Dec. 18.—In many cases the chemical prices quoted show little relation to makers' prices to domestic consumers on contract. They will, however, serve as a useful indication of current values on the open market for spot supplies. Attention is drawn to the fact that the British Chemical Trade Association, whose Secretary compiles this report, is prohibited by its constitution from trading or profit-making in any form, consequently, the market information given may be taken as impartial and unbiassed. All prices are quoted ex wharf, except where otherwise stated.

Industrial chemicals—Although there has perhaps been a little more movement during the past week the market generally is very much on the quiet side and what changes there are recorded in values are on the downward grade. With the New Year an improvement both in business and the tone of the market is looked forward to with confidence.

Acetic acid, 80% pure, about £72 to £73, ditto 80%. Technical, £67 to £69; ditto, glacial, 98/100%. £80 to £84 per ton. Values are maintained with difficulty and very little business is passing.

Acetone, British Government specification, about £105 per ton; remains unchanged on a very quiet market.

Alum, lump in casks, £19 to £19 10s per ton, only very small inquiry on an unsteady market.

Arsenic, English about £74 per ton. Market dull and values about same.

Barium chloride, 98/100%, fine white crystals, £23 to £24 per ton; stocks available but there is only small demand. Values remain about the same.

Barytes, grey at £6 10s up to £15 per ton for best white material; values remain steady at this figure on a quiet market.

Bleaching powder, 35/37%, £24 to £25 per ton in hardwood casks. The market is unsteady and may decline a little.

Borax, crystals, about £42 powder, £41 to £41 10s per ton. The market remains very quiet with no alteration in values. Makers' prices for home consumption £41 per ton.

Boric acid, crystals 74s, powder 76s per cwt.; quiet and steady at these figures.

Citric acid, B.P., crystals, 2s 11d to 3s per lb. A very unsteady market; ample supplies available with very small demand.

Copperas, green crystals, about £6 per ton; quiet with values unchanged.

Cream of Tartar, 98/99%, 210s, ditto, 99/100%, 220s per cwt; values have eased off a little with a moderate inquiry.

Epsom salts, commercial in bags, about £8, in casks about £10. Not much business passing with prices about the same as last week.

Formaldehyde, £135 to £150. Values are inclined to steady up at these figures. Business is scarce with good supplies offering.

Glauber salts, £7 10s to £8 per ton in single bags. Prices remain fairly steady with only moderate business.

Iron sulfate, pure, about £6 5s per ton, no change.

Lead Acetate, brown broken, about £65. White crystals, about £65 to £70; values are not steady and the market is unusually quiet.

Lime acetate, 92%, about £36, grey 80%, about £23

per ton; very quiet market with no change in values.

Litharge, export, about £57, home, about £58 per ton both less 2½%, fairly steady with very little movement.

Lithopone, green seal, about £43. Red Seal 30%, continental material, about £33 per ton, not much demand, values unchanged.

Nickel sulfate, single salts, about £52; double salts, about £54 per ton, both less 2½%. Quiet and unchanged.

Oxalic acid, about 1s 6d per lb.; good stocks are offering but there is very small business. Although values are fairly well maintained there is a probability of a further decline.

Bichromate of potash, 1s 3d to 1s 4d per lb., although there is a little more demand the prices are far from steady.

Carbonate of potash, £75 to £80 per ton; a little better inquiry with prices steady.

Chlorate of potash, crystals and powder, 7½d to 8d per lb.; prices have eased a little on a quiet market, quotations varying.

Caustic potash, 88/92%, £77 to £80 per ton, fairly steady on a quiet market.

Permanganate of potash, 2s 9d to 3s 1d per lb. There is a little business and prices are about the same as last week. Continental offerings are made at lower figures, but it is understood that the material is of indifferent quality.

Prussiate of potash, yellow, 1s 6d to 1s 8d. Red, about 3s per lb.; values remain unchanged with only limited inquiry.

Sulfate of potash, 88/90%, about £27 10s per ton; the market remains quiet with value unchanged.

Quicksilver, about £15 per flask of 75/76 lbs. The market is dull with values unchanged.

Red lead, refined English, about £52 less 2½% per ton; not much inquiry.

Saltcake, ground and unground, £15 in bulk, £16 in bags per ton, f. o. b.; there is only limited inquiry and prices are easy.

Soda ash, English, 58% light alkali in single bags, about £12 per ton, f. o. b.; there is no great demand and prices may decline a little.

Bicarbonate of soda, refined in bags, £11 to £11 10s per ton.

Mineral water, about £10 10s to £11 per ton; a fair amount of inquiry with values remaining steady.

Bichromate of soda, English, about 10½d to 11d per lb.; there is a moderate inquiry but the prices are inclined to ease off a little. There have been offers as low as 8½d. American material is offering at competitive figures c. i. f. U. K. or Continent.

Caustic soda, English 70/72%, £28 to £29 f. o. b.; American 76% material is offering at about same figures c. i. f. U. K. or Continent. A little better inquiry has been received and values are fairly steady.

Chlorate of soda, crystals and powder, 5d and 5½d per pound respectively. Values unchanged on a quiet market.

Soda crystals, in single bags, about £8 to £8 10s per ton; not much demand, values about the same.

Cyanide of soda, 1s per 100 per cent basis per pound. Makers offering at this figure f. o. b. There is not much demand.

Hyposulfite of soda, pea crystals in 1 cwt. kegs, about £30 per ton. Commercial in bags, about £26 to £27 per ton. Inquiry continues for pea crystals and values are fairly well maintained. Nitrate of soda, about £2 per ton. Is not in much demand and values are not steady.

Nitrite of soda, about £71 per ton inclined to ease on a quiet market.

(Continued on Page 1403.)

Christmas Greetings

T. Fujisawa & Co., 21 Park Row, New York, have sent Christmas and New Year cards to the trade.

Fritzsche Brothers, 82 Beekman street, New York, have issued a celluloid calendar backed with a blotter, and carrying on the face a picture of a winter scene in colors.

Chemical Works Madoery, Ltd., of Basle, Switzerland, with offices at 165 Broadway, New York, sent cards of greeting to the trade with best wishes for a happy new year.

S. L. Jones & Company, 40 Wall street, New York, mailed cards to the trade extending the company's "best wishes for a Merry Christmas and a Bright and Prosperous New Year."

George H. Morrill & Co., printing inks, 49 Rose street, New York, issued a Christmas greeting in colors, representing the shepherds keeping watch over their flocks when notified of the "good tidings of great joy for unto you is born in the City of David a Saviour which is Christ the Lord."

CHICAGO DRUG TRADE CELEBRATES

The drug trade of Chicago was fully represented at the 19th annual banquet and entertainment of the Wholesale Drug and Allied Trades on Tuesday evening, December 21, at the La Salle Hotel. The manufacturers represented in the trades donate souvenirs for distribution to those attending. The donations this year were very liberal. The Christmas tree with its ornaments was donated to the Olivet Institute, as in the past.

William O'Neill acted as presiding officer, and the committee in charge of the banquet was composed of H. C. Arms, chairman; A. C. Stepan, treasurer; W. W. Baldwin, secretary, Frank A. Blair, Dr. A. W. Hobart, Jas. W. Morrisson, Dr. C. H. Searle, Harold Sorby, P. A. Rising, and R. A. Whidden.

Elvin H. Killheffer, vice-president of the Newport Chemical Works, Inc., sailed from San Francisco on Wednesday for an extended tour of the Far East to develop the export business of his company. Dr. Killheffer will be accompanied by R. B. Richards, who will take charge of a permanent office to be opened in China. Dr. Killheffer's first stop will be in Japan whence he will proceed to China, the Philippines, the Straits Settlements, and finally to India, returning to the United States next summer.

Cotton oil men met in Dallas, Tex., last week, and formed an organization to be known as the Oil Millers' Trading & Export Association of Texas for the purpose of bettering the foreign as well as domestic market for surplus cotton seed products.

Professor John Uri Lloyd, 71 years old, founder of the Lloyd Scientific Library at Cincinnati, author of "Editorpha," "Stringtown on the Pike," scientific research literature and many novels, is seriously ill at his home in Cincinnati.

J. M. Blanco, Inc., of San Juan, Porto Rico, dealers in chemicals, drugs and pharmaceuticals, has voted a dividend of ten per cent on the common stock, five per cent of which has been paid. The balance will be paid in January.

The Butterworth-Judson Corporation, Doremus ave., Newark, N. J., is operating with reduced force, giving employment to approximately 200 operatives.

Business Brevities

The Charles H. Phillips Chemical Co., Glenbrook, Stamford, Conn., has awarded a contract to the Truscon Steel Co., 110 West Fortieth street, New York, for the erection of a new one-story building at its plant, 60 x 150 feet, to cost about $15,000.

K. H. Kabbur & Co., Manchester, England, have moved to 25 Brazennose street, transferring their laboratories and offices to the new building which the company will utilize for all purposes except storage, for which the warehouse near Salford railway station will be retained.

J. M. Huber, 65 West Houston street, New York, ink manufacturer, has filed plans for the erection of his proposed new plant on West Second street and the Hudson Boulevard, Bayonne, N. J. The plant will be five-story, 30 x 60 feet and 14 x 38 feet, and is estimated to cost $70,000.

Ceylon offers a market for fertilizers for use on the tea, rubber, coconut and other plantations. The importation of articles falling under this head reached $4,440,000 in 1919, this having been but 10 per cent under the record year 1916. The United States does not share in the importations to any extent.

The Hachmeister-Lind Chemical Co., 1910-12 Forbes street, Pittsburgh, manufacturer of chemical products, has acquired property on Island Avenue, McKees Rocks, Pa., 130 x 600 feet, for a plant for the manufacture of chemical specialties. The company recently disposed of its present works on Forbes street.

The Pittsburgh Soda Products Co., Pittsburgh, has leased a building at North Clairton, Pa., for a period of years for the establishment of a plant for the manufacture of chemical and dye specialties. The present factory will be improved and a number of new buildings erected. The lease totals about $75,000.

A copy of the Brazil tariff bill adopted by the special tariff commission and presented to the Finance Committee of the Chamber for submission to the full Chamber has been transmitted by Ambassador Morgan and is on file in the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Inquiries regarding the proposed rates of specific articles will be answered by the Bureau and the document (in Portuguese) may be examined by those interested.

MUST PROVIDE FOR SKILLED EMPLOYEES

Employers of workmen in essential industries in Kansas must arrange to take care of their skilled and faithful employees during times of depression under a decision issued by the Kansas Court of Industrial Relations in a complaint brought by employees against the Topeka Flour Mills, which closed down to about half its capacity.

"A very important question connected with the matter before us is its effect upon labor," said the court in announcing its decision. "The people of Kansas have solemnly declared by legislative act that workers engaged in this industry shall at all times receive a fair wage and have healthful and moral surroundings. In the reduction of the hours of operation, therefore, the millers should be very careful and solicitous concerning the matter of labor. Skilled and faithful employees should be given such treatment as will enable them during the period of limited production to support themselves and families."

FERTILIZER LAWS WITH TEETH

E. G. Proulx of Indiana Tells How to Check the Sale of Worthless Material—Get-Rich-Quick Brands That Deceive the Farmer—How to Buy

A paper read before the Fertilizer Division of the American Chemical Society by E. G. Proulx, State Chemist of Indiana, contained suggestions for improving the fertilizer laws to restrict the sale of poor material to farmers. Mr. Proulx said in part:

"The first fertilizer control law in Indiana was enacted in 1880. This law required fertilizer manufacturers to send a representative sample to the State Chemist of each brand of fertilizer offered for sale in the state. This sample was analyzed by the state chemist and the analysis obtained constituted the standing and guarantee of this manufacturer's brand throughout the year. Apparently, all samples sent in were very good. Most all of them were high grade. The trouble with this original law was that that it did not provide for state inspection.

"Nineteen years later, in 1899, the law was amended. The amendment took effect in the middle of the summer. This amendment provided for state inspection. Only one fertilizer company, which I will designate as John Doe and Company seemed to anticipate what would happen. This company voluntarily lowered their guarantee on practically all of their brands, while the other manufacturers still guaranteed under the same analysis which the state chemist obtained on the samples submitted by the manufacturer in the spring. The results of the first year's inspection under this new law showed 481 samples examined, only 39 or 8 per cent of which were found to equal the guarantee of the manufacturer in every particular. Of those 39 samples found equal to the guarantee, 11 of them were John Doe & Company's goods. It required about one year for this lesson to soak in and in 1901, of the 592 samples inspected, 281 were up to guarantee in every particular and 496 were equal in value to guarantee.

"I would define a perfect fertilizer law as one that offers sufficient inducement to an honest manufacturer to encourage him to make better fertilizer each year. How can this perfect law come about? Our Indiana fertilizer, correctly certified as it is, would show a great improvement if the state chemist was able to show the farmers which fertilizer is the best buy. If the farmers knew which manufacturers offer the best fertilizers for the money, they would certainly purchase from these manufacturers, thus encouraging the honest manufacturer to make better fertilizer, and forcing the dishonest to change his methods and adopted the honest methods of his competitor.

"Under the misleading name of 'Processed Phosphate,' smart salesmen can sell, for a time, low grade raw phosphate rock for $40 per ton, other bright salesmen manage to sell a mixture of raw phosphate rock and limestone or a mixture of dried peat and limestone for $30 per ton—only for a time. These get-rich-quick brands do not deceive any farmer who is willing to take advice. Only the farmer who is 'agin' the law on general principles,' buys this sort of fertilizer the second time."

Commissioner of Internal Revenue Williams has approved the so-called ninety-day floating permit for the withdrawal of industrial alcohol. Applications in the future will not have to be filed weekly. While the order has been approved, it is said, it has not yet gone into effect nor has any official announcement yet been made on the subject.

Books of Trade Interest

THE NEW WORLD OF SCIENCE, Edited by Robert M. Yerkes, Chairman, Research Information Service, National Research Council. Published by the Century Company, New York. Octavo, 441 pages.

At the invitation of the publisher, Dr. George Ellery Hale was invited by the editor of the Century New World Series to prepare a volume on science and its part in the war. Dr. Hale made a counter suggestion that the subject be divided among various authorities and to a certain extent this plan has been followed out in the book. In addition to several chapters by Dr. Hale and Robert M. Yerkes, the editor, the book contains papers by Robert A. Millikan, Augustus Trowbridge, Harrison E. Howe, Herbert E. Ives, Arthur S. Noyes, Vernon Kellogg, Charles E. Munroe, Clarence J. West and other specialists in industrial pursuits who were active leaders in their particular fields who directed their energies to the winning of the war.

The book attempts to portray the role played in the World War by science and succeeds very well in giving the salient features of the more interesting developments. The material is all presented in a manner which makes it readily understandable to the average lay reader. Of particular interest are the chapters on War-Time Photography, the Chemical Warfare Service, the Contributions of Psychology, the Production of Explosives, and Preventive Medicine and the War. It is difficult to understand why a work of this high calibre should be printed on such low grade paper and bound so poorly.

THE MANUFACTURE OF SUGAR FROM THE CANE AND BEET, By T. H. P. Heriot, F. I. C., Lecturer on Sugar Technology at the Royal Technical College, Glasgow, London. Octavo, 426 pages. Published by Longmans, Green & Co., London and New York.

This work is one of the series of Monographs on Industrial Chemistry, edited by Sir Edward Thorpe, Emeritus Professor of General Chemistry in the Imperial College of Science and Technology, South Kensington, London. In presenting the industrial chemistry of the production of sugar, Mr. Heriot lives up to the reputation established by the foregoing members of the Monograph series, covering the subject thoroughly although with commendable brevity. Both cane and beet sugars are considered and described from the very planting to the crystallization and use of the by-products. Principles of milling the cane and the diffusion process for beet sugar, accompanied by a series of enlightening diagrams and photographs of the actual machinery being used, are discussed fully. Methods of evaporation, crystallization and refining are presented with chapters on the by-products of both the cane and beet industry. Altogether, this is a very enlightening and interesting treatment of one of the world's essential industries.

NOTES ON CHEMICAL RESEARCH. By W. P. Dreaper. Second Edition. 195 pages. 12 mo. P. Blakiston's Sons & Co., Philadelphia, 1920.

The subject of the philosophy of research has been sadly neglected by technical authors. Each teacher of chemistry has handed on to his students whatever philosophy he may have been able to form for himself and there have been few opportunities to compare these various points of view on this most vital subject. Certainly the publications on the now classical researches have thrown much light on the subject but few students have more than a passing acquaintance with these. As a consequence the greater number of students of science go into their work with little more preparation than a more or less disordered knowledge of facts and methods of working, and with little to guide them in methods of thought.

The object of the present volume is to give research workers a general view of the aims and methods of thought of chemical research. Necessarily the treatment of the subject is limited and more or less indefinite but the value of the work to anyone interested in this phase of science is unquestionable. The present edition (second) has been enlarged by the inclusion of a section on the practical organization of plant research work which will give the executive heads of such organizations something on which to base their plans which they have sadly lacked in the past. The book is well worth while to any chemical worker or executive.

Trade Notes and Personals

A. H. Higbie of the Swedish Trading Company, who returned recently from a western trip says business is stagnant in many parts of the central west.

The Morgan Chemical Corporation of Ogdensburg, N. Y., will increase its capital from $250,000 to $1,000,000, of which 4,000 shares will be 8 per cent cumulative preferred and 6,000 common.

British manufacturers of fine chemicals are urging protection against German products which are being dumped in England at prices far below the cost of manufacture in Great Britain.

Commercial bribery and other unfair business methods are discussed at length by the Federal Trade Commission in its annual report, and new legislation to cover the situation is recommended.

The Chemical Industries Corporation, with capital of $29,000,000 was chartered at Dover, Del., on Dec. 27, for manufacturing chemical products. The incorporators are George V. Reilly, Philip L. Neiser, and L. H. Gunther, of New York.

A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Grape Ola Products Corporation, manufacturer of beverages, at 10 West Twenty-second street by, these creditors: Golden Press, $500; M. Bretzfelder, $300, and John T. McGregor, $500. It is stated that the liabilities are about $400,000 and the assets about $100,000.

The Davenport plant of the Corn Products Company, representing an original investment of more than a million dollars, was sold at public auction for $155,000. The sale was made in accordance with a provision of the United States Circuit Court of New York, which ruled the Corn Products Company to be a trust and ordered it to sell several properties which it possessed but did not operate.

MAY AFFECT PROPRIETARY PLANTS

San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 24.—Pacific Coast manufacturers of patent medicines who fail to comply with the formulas they have submitted to the Federal Government stand a chance of having their plants closed by the Prohibition director. The latter has issued a warning to this effect, directing attention to the fact that purchases of medicines suspected of being used for beverage purposes are being made by members of his staff from retail druggists and that the samples are being forwarded to Washington for analysis. In case the samples are not true to the formula on file action will be instituted against manufacturers. Prohibition director E. C. Yellowley advises that it is not necessary to invoke the Volstead act against such violators, for it has long been a law that manufacturers must comply with the formula they furnish the Government for approval.

QUOTATIONS ON CHEMICAL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Aetna Expl.	9½	10	Heyden Chem.	2½	3
Aetna Expl., pf.	67	68	H'k Electro	60	70
Air Reduction	44	45	H'k Electro, pf.	60	70
*Allied Chem. & D.	47	48	*Int. Agricult.	11	12
*All'd Ch. & D., pf.	90	91	*Int. Agricult., pf.	46	47
*Am. Ag., Ch.	54½	55	*Int. Nickel	12½	13
*Am. Ag., Ch., pf.	77½	79½	*Int. Nickel, pf.	72	82
Am. Chicle	22	25	*Int. Salt	60	..
Am. Chicle, pf.	63	67	K. Solvay	75	100
*Am. Cot. Oil	17½	18	*Mathieson Alk.	15	16
*Am. Cot. Oil, pf.	60	68	Merck & Co., pf.	80	85
Am. Cyan.	25	30	Merrimac	76	78
Am. Cyan., pf.	55	65	Mulford Co.	50	55
*Am. Druggists S.	7	8	Mutual Co.	150	..
Am. Glue	40	45	*Nat. A. & C.	47	48
Am. Glue, pf.	65	70	*Nat. A. & C., pf.	84	86
*Am. Linseed	45	46	*National Lead	68	69
*Am. Linseed, pf.	88	92	*National Lead, pf.	100	101
*Am. Malt	22	24	N. J. Zinc	127	132
*Amer. Zinc	6	7	Niag. A., pf.	96	100
*Amer. Zinc, pf.	25½	29	Parke, Davis & Co.	117	118
Atlas Powder	118	124	Penn. Salt	65	67
Atlas Powd., pf.	74	77	Procter & Gamble	676	695
*Barrett Co.	103	107	Procter & Gam., pf.	101	101¼
*Barrett Co., pf.	98	104	Rollin Ch.	50	60
British Am. Chem.	4½	5	Rol. Ch., pf.	80	90
By. Prod. Co.	94	99	Royal Baking Po.	100	108
Carborundum	135	135¼	Royal Bak. Po., pf.	78	80
Carborundum, pf.	115¼	116	Semet S.	160	175
Casein Co.	40	50	Sherwin-Williams	520	540
Celluloid Co.	135	145	Solv. Proc.	..	180
Celluloid, pf.	..	..	Stand. Ch.	90	100
*Corn Products	66	67	Swan & Finch	25	40
*Corn Products, pf.	97	100	*Tenn. C. & Chem.	7	8
*Davison Chem.	26	27	Tex. Gulf, Sul.	15¼	15½
Dow Chem.	..	255	Union Carbide	49	50
Dow Ch., pf.	..	103	Union Sulphur	..	..
Du Pont	145	155	*Un. Drug	92	94
Du Pont, pf.	76	79	*Un. Drug, 1st pf.	44	46
*Freeport, Tex., Sul.	14½	15	*Un. Dyewood	56	60
*Freept. Tx. Sul. pf.	91	93	*Un. Dyewood. pf.	94	96
*Gen. Chem.	119	122	U. S. Gypsum.	..	..
*Gen. Chem., pf.	85	90	*U. S. Indus. Al.	63	64
Grasselli	131	132	*U.S. Indus. Al., pf.	93	95
Grasselli, pf.	..	95	*Va.-Car. Ch.	29	32
Hercules, Powder	188	195	*Va.-Car. Ch., pf.	92½	93
Hercules, Powd., pf.	90	93	*V. Vivaudou	7½	8

*Listed on New York Stock Exchange

The Secretary of the Treasury and the Federal Reserve Board announce that with the approval of the Department of State and in order to give force and effect to the action of that Department in removing restrictions in the way of trade and communication with Soviet Russia, as announced by that Department on July 7, 1920, all rules and regulations restricting the exportation of coin, bullion and currency to that part of Russia now under the control of the so-called Bolshevik Government or restricting dealings or exchange transactions in Russian roubles, or restricting transfers of credit or exchange transactions with that part of Russia now under the control of the so-called Bolshevik Government have been suspended, effective December 18, 1920 until further notice.

Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co. has declared usual quarterly dividends of 1 per cent on the common and of 2 per cent on the preferred stocks. The preferred dividend is payable Jan. 15 to stock of record Jan. 3 and common payment will be made on Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 15.

The Cuban-American Sugar Co.'s annual report shows net profits after all charges, depreciation and Federal taxes of $12,117,191, equivalent after preferred dividends to $11.56 a share (par value $10) earned on the $10,000,000 common stock.

J. S. Bache & Co., announce that more than 80 per cent of Aetna Explosive Co. stock has been deposited with them under the plan of sale to the Hercules Powder Co.

The American Cyanimid Co. has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred stock, payable Jan. 3 to holders of record Dec. 23.

OFFICERS OF ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CO.

The board of directors of the Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation has elected the following officers: Chairman of the board, Dr. Wm. H. Nichols; president, Orlando F. Weber; vice presidents, H. H. S. Handy, Edward L. Pierce, Wm. Hamlin Childs and W. H. Nichols, Jr.; treasurer and secretary, Clinton S. Lutkins; assistant treasurer and secretary, Thomas E. Casey. The offices of the company will be located temporarily in the Broad-Exchange Building, 25 Broad street, New York.

The governing committee of the Stock Exchange has approved the listing of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation temporary certificates for $37,326,400 7 per cent cumulative preferred stock, consisting of 373,264 shares of the par value of $100 each, and temporary certificates for 2,143,455 shares of common stock without nominal or par value, on official notice of issuance in exchange for present outstanding Chemical Consolidation certificates of deposit for the following:

General Chemical Company, $15,438,000 preferred stock, $19,456,600 common stock; The Solvay Process Company, $21,083,200 common stock; Semet-Solvay Company, $10,297,700 common stock; The Barrett Company, $7,113,900 preferred stock, $15,350,200 common stock; National Aniline & Chemical Company, Inc., $13,588,800 voting trust certificates for preferred stock, and preferred stock, 288,283 shares, voting trust certificates for common stock, and common stock, with authority to substitute permanent engraved certificates on official notice of issuance in exchange therefor.

J. W. NEWLEAN HEADS NATIONAL ANILINE

At a meeting of the board of directors of National Aniline & Chemical Co., Inc., Orlando F. Weber offered his resignation as president. J. W. Newlean was elected president. Mr. Weber continues as chairman of the board. E. M. Peters resigned from the board and E. L. Pierce, president of the Solvay Process Co., was elected a director. B. A. Ludwig, Charles F. Weber and Dr. L. H. Cone were elected vice presidents.

Mr. Newlean, the new president, came to National from the American Railway Express Company a short time ago and served as vice president with Dr. W. G. Beckers during 1920.

New Idria Quicksilver Co. owes four banks $210,000 on notes coming due between Jan. 3 and March 1, inclusive, with less than $10,000 of cash in bank. The company has 1,615 flasks of quicksilver on hand worth between $45 and $50 a flask on market, but it has been impossible to dispose of this stock. The cost price was $85 a flask. The mine inventory was placed at $102,973, exclusive of quicksilver.

John Lucas & Co. announce a thrift plan by which all employees of the company may take advantage of the plan by depositing not less than 50c or multiplies of 50c up to $2 weekly. On this they will receive interest at the rate of 5 per cent and a bonus of 10 per cent on the total sum at the end of the year, which is equivalent to a rate of 25 per cent per annum on the money invested.

A composition offer of 20 per cent cash has been submitted to creditors of the Du Pont-Young corporation of Boston, Mass., by W. D. Young, president of the concern. The net assets are given at $173,763 and the liabilities at $642,849.

The Stiener Dyeing Co., Inc., at 342 West Fourteenth street and 675 Hudson street, has filed schedules in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $75,318 and assets of $19,096.

The Heavy Chemical Market

Current Spot Quotations of Heavy Chemicals, Page 1420

STOCKS OF HEAVY CHEMICALS LOW

Producers Hold Prices Firm—Volume of Business During Holiday Week Extremely Small—Imported Materials Offered at Sacrifice—Caustic Potash Firmer—Sodium Nitrate Lower

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK
(Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced

Potash Caustic, 1c lb.

Declined

Ammonium Sulfate, 25c 100 lbs.
Potassium Bichromate, 2c lb.
Potash Muriate, 10c unit
Potash Prussiate, Yellow, 2c lb.
Sodium Bichromate, ½c lb.
Sodium Nitrate, 10c 100 lbs.
Tartar Emetic, 10c lb.

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Acetic Acid, Glacial............lb.	$.10½	$.10½	$.10½	$.12¾
Sulfuric Acid, 66 deg............ton	20.00	20.00	20.00	22.00
Bleaching Powder Works...100 lbs.	3.00	3.00	4.00	2.75
Copper Sulfate ....100 lbs.	6.50	6.50	6.00	8.00
Potash, Caustic ....lb.	.14	.13	.16	.30
Saltpeter, gran. ....lb.	.11¾	.11¾	.11¾	.14
Soda Ash, 58 p.c...........100 lbs.	1.90	1.90	1.90	2.00
Caustic Soda, 76 p.c........100 lbs.	3.80	3.80	3.80	4.20
Potassium Bichromate ....lb.	.15	.17	.22	.27
Average	**3.970**	**3.970**	**4.332**	**4.421**

Reluctance on the part of buyers to cover any but immediate requirements coupled with the holiday has prevented any noticeable recovery in the market. Prices continue weak and subject to negotiation for each particular transaction. The volume of business passing is very low and no price can be given under the circumstances which represents a real market. Stocks are low and producers continue to hold their quotations on the generally high levels recently quoted on the ground that a reduction would not force business and that prices which are now possible from second hands would be ruinous from producers. The second hand market shows little change except that there has been a gradual movement of stocks to stronger holders with a consequent reduction of distress. Imported goods may be had in most cases at almost any price the buyer chooses to name but there has been little temptation to increase stocks until after inventories have been taken.

Caustic potash has been a trifle firmer in second hands as stocks have been reduced. Ammonium sulfate, potash muriate and nitrate of soda are heard lower following continued weakness. Sodium bichromate has lost its recent strength and is quoted lower. Potassium bichromate, and yellow prussiate of potash are lower on lack of demand. Producers have reduced tartar emetic on the recent weakness of all the tartrates.

Acid, Acetic—Lack of business at any price continues and prices are quoted on the former levels. Producers are holding their quotations fairly firm but admit that they are not doing any great amount of business. Quotations on the lower strengths in producers' hands are based on $3.00@$3.50 per hundred for 28% acid and on glacial a quotation is given of $13.50@$14.25 per hundred as against a second figure of 10c@10½c per pound.

Acid, Hydrofluoric—While leading producers continue to hold their prices firm in the absence of demand there is quite a lot of distressed material offered below their figures. The producers' market is based on 14c@15c per pound for 48% acid in carboys. There seems to be a probability that this figure may be shaded 1c@2c per pound in some directions. However there is little business to be had even at the lower figure.

Acid, Mixed—Prices remain unchanged on the lack of activity. Quotations are given as 11c@11½c per unit of nitric and 1c@1¼c per unit of sulfuric.

Acid, Muriatic—No change has been made in the prices quoted by the various producers of muriatic acid and the wide difference continues to exist between quotations.

Acid, Sulfuric—The sulfuric acid market has continued firm generally with one producer willing to shade for contract business. The general basic quotation is given as $20.00 per ton for 66-degree acid in tank cars f. o. b. works. Activity has been of a very limited character and no effort is being made to stimulate interest.

Aluminum Sulfate—Prices are fairly steady at former levels on the lack of activity among consumers. Quotations on iron free sulfate are given as $3.50@$4.00 per hundred according to quantity and holder. Producers are naming $2.50@$3.00 per hundred for commercial sulfate.

Ammonium Chloride—Lump sal ammoniac is slightly lower around 17c@19c per pound for the imported material. Concessions are to be had from the quoted prices for the other grades which are quoted at 10c@11c per pound for the gray and 10½c@11c per pound for the white granulated.

Ammonium Sulfate—Prices are again lower on the lack of demand. Quotations are subject to some shading on firm business and represent few sales. Sulfate in single bags is quoted at $3.10@$3.15 per hundred and in double bags f. a. s. at $3.50@$3.60 per hundred. Continued price cutting has had no effect in encouraging buyers who are still holding off in spite of the fact that present prices are about as low as may reasonably be expected.

Bleaching Powder—Spot bleach continues more or less uncertain in the absence of firm business although quotations are freely given around $3.00@$4.00 per hundred on the spot from second hands. Producers are naming prices for prompt and contract delivery f. o. b. works around $3.50@$3.75 per hundred.

Copper Sulfate—Producers' prices remain around $6.50 @$6.75 per hundred for bluestone although offers of imported material are heard as low as $5.00 per hundred. The high iron content of the imported material has prevented its wider sale.

Lead Acetate—Rumors of a reduction of 1c per pound on lead acetate could not be confirmed although it is probable that resale lots in more or less distress as well as the imported material may be had at even greater reductions than that under the producers' basic price of 16c per pound for white crystals.

Magnesium Sulfate—Technical sulfate has been very inactive and prices have not been changed. Domestic manufacturers are quoting $1.75@$2.00 per hundred against $1.40 per hundred at which imported sulfate is offered.

Potash, Caustic—The resale market has lost a little of its weakness recently and is now quoted around 14c @16c per pound. This price is given on the 88-92% grade for guaranteed caustic. There seem to be some lots of imported caustic especially which is offered as

88-92% which is not up to specifications. Producers' prices remain unchanged at 22c@28c per pound.

Potash Prussiate—Yellow prussiate is slightly lower around 31c@33c per pound.

Potash, Muriate—Quotations are lower on the spot around $1.85 per unit for 80% muriate. It is probable that even this figure can be shaded on firm business.

Potassium Bichromate—Some further weakness has developed in bichromate and quotations are now given down to 15c@17c per pound.

Soda Ash—Prices are unchanged around $1.80@$1.90 per hundred for light ash on the spot.

Soda, Caustic—No change has occurred in the spot market which is around $3.80@$3.90 per hundred.

Sodium Bichromate—Bichromate is slightly weaker around 9½c@10c per pound.

Sodium Nitrate—Nitre continues weak with prices quoted lower around $2.75@$2.85 per hundred.

Tartar Emetic—Producers have reduced technical tartar emetic to 42c@43c per pound.

ITALY GETS FERTILIZER FROM ALGERIA

(*Special Correspondence to* Drug & Chemical Markets)

Genoa, Italy, Dec. 3.—Many heavy chemical prices have been reduced owing to the foreign exchange situation. Prices were: Bleaching powder, 125 to 180 lire; citric acid, 3,400 lire; cream of tartar, 1,900 lire; hydrochloric acid 20 degrees Bé. 70 lire; nitric acid 36 degrees Bé. 450 lire; potassium bichromate, 1,800 lire; bicarbonate of soda, 130 lire; bichromate of soda, 1,700 lire; carbonate of soda, 160 lire; caustic soda, 76-78, 350 lire; caustic soda 70-72, 330 to 350 lire; hyposulfite of soda, 220 silicate of soda 140 degree Tw., 188 lire; sulfate of soda, crystals, 95 lire; sodium sulfide, 555 lire; sulfuric acid 66 degree Bé., 70 lire.

The demand for fertilizers was very pronounced, and an arrangement was made with the French Government, through which Italy will receive from 400,000 to 500,000 tons of perphosphates from the Algerian mines. Some of the current quotations were: Nitrate of soda 15/16 per cent nitrogen, 190 lire per 100 kilos; sulfate of ammonia 20@21 per cent, 270 lire; mineral perphosphate 14@17 per cent of phospheric acid anhydride, 275 lire.

The annual report of the Concordia Co. of Leopoldshall shows a profit of 4,625,000 marks, compared with 931,000 marks for the previous year. Nominally a dividend of 75 per cent will be distributed. Actually more than 100 per cent will be divided among stockholders and officers of the company. The capital stock amounts to 3,300,000 marks and the sum divided in the form of dividends, bonuses and gratifications to the boards of directors and control amounts to a good deal more than 3,000,000 marks. Large sums are put into the reserve fund and other amounts were voted for new buildings and equipment. The Concordia owns the kali works at Ilberstadt and Anhalt.

The quotation for tin on spot is 32½ cents and 34c for future Straits shipments, sterling and silver holding fairly steady. Sellers advanced nearby asking prices 1c a pound to 34c, but this was mainly to make an impression in London. Settling price was 33c, but at least ½c could be clipped if buyers had been interested. The week's trend was downward and unsettled owing to depression in London.

The Mineral Salts Co., recently incorporated at Salt Lake City, Utah, plans to extract chemical products from the waters of Great Salt Lake.

HEAVY CHEMICAL PRICES IN GERMANY

(*Special Correspondence to* Drug & Chemical Markets)

Berlin, Dec. 10.—Prices of heavy chemicals are: Aluminum sulfate.—A slightly increased volume of business was done for export lots, prices ranging between 2.50 and 2.80 marks per kilo for 14@15 per cent Al_2O_3, according to iron content. This week quotations were heard at 2.40 marks f. o. b. frontier point for iron-free stocks. Carbonate of ammonia was named at 7.90 per kilo for export (inland 6 marks). Potassium metabisulfide.—Inquiries of an extensive character were heard from foreign buyers at 24 marks per kilo for 53@57 per cent stocks. Potassium permanganate was quoted at 53 marks for the home market and 63 marks for export. Glaubers salts (calc) — Prices averaged 3.20 marks per kilo. It is interesting to note that despite existing export restrictions several large lots were going abroad.

Reports from other German markets do not exhibit any particular features, business having come abruptly to an end everywhere with the sudden "Kurssturz". Mannheim reports inquiries from foreign buyers for potash, glaubers salts, salicylic acid, sodium carbonate, sal ammoniac, aspirine, antipyrin, and aniline colors. At Duesseldorf, potassium chloride for export was named at 7.75 marks (99@100 per cent), copper sulfate (98@99 per cent) and potash (96@98 per cent), both for export, at 8.60 marks and 14 marks, respectively. Hydrate of potash, 80c@84c per cent, fetched 12 marks per kilo f. o. b. frontier point or sea point. Sulfuric acid, 60 Bé., went abroad at 2 marks per kilo. Potassium silicate, cakes was quoted at 2.70 marks per kilo for export, sodium hydroxide at 65 marks, inland price 45 marks.

The trend of inland prices of some chemicals may be seen from the appended table (in marks per kilo):

	Oct. 31	Nov. 7	Nov. 14	Nov. 21
Tartaric Acid	56	56	56	56
Silver Nitrate	950	975	1050	1100
Potassium Chromate	34	33@34	30	27
Salicylic Acid	50	50	50	50
Potass. Permanganate	54	54@56	53	53

Hydrogen peroxide, 30 per cent, med., was named at 26 marks per kilo for inland consumers, export prices considerably higher. Rather active inquiries. Antichlor, cryst.—Inland prices averaged 4.00 marks while export prices were in the neighborhood of 4.50 marks, per kilo. Sodium sulfide, conc., 60@62 per cent, was obtainable at 8.70 per kilo for home demands, for export 9.25 marks was asked. Formaldehyde—Inquiries by foreign buyers are as keen as ever though the home market showed a decided sluggishness. For 33 per cent stocks, 15 marks was named for home consumption, while export prices were as high as 33 marks per kilo, 40 per cent stocks, 38 marks for inland, 53 marks for export. Alum sold at 3.20 marks for export. Chloride of lime, 110@115 per cent, 3.60 marks per kilo for export including packing. Yellow prussiate of potash continues to come in for a good deal of attention on the part of foreign buyers. Export price 42 marks per kilo, inland 35 marks.

A washing plant is to be erected at once at Clarkdale, Ariz., by the Western Chemical Company which is developing a sodium sulfate deposit on the Verde River. The refined product will be shipped to Finland for use in the manufacture of paper.

The Emporia Potassium Phosphate Co., Emporia, Va., is having plans prepared for a local plant for the production of fertilizer products.

The Fine Chemical Market

Current Spot Quotations of Fine Chemicals, Pages 1412-1414

BUSINESS DULL AS BUYERS HOLD OFF

Consumers Reported Waiting Until After January First —Inventories Reveal Short Stocks—Holiday Period Likely to Be Followed By Better Buying

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK
(Stocks in First Hands)
Advanced

Quinine Sulfate, Java, 3c oz.

Declined

Acid Phosphoric, U.S.P., 5c lb.	Iodine Tincture, U.S.P., 10c gal.
*Acid Tartaric, 2c lb.	Hypophosphites—
*Alcohol, Wood, 15c gal.	Calcium lime), 5c lb.
*Denatured, 5c gal.	Potassium, 25c lb.
*Borax, ½c lb.	Sodium, 5c lb.
Cocaine Hydchl., 50c oz.	Tartar Emetic, 7c lb.
Cream Tartar, 5c lb.	
*Resale, 2c lb.	*Second Hands

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Acetanilid	$.40	$.40	$.40	$.55
Acid Citric, resellers	.50	.50	.50	.85
Calomel, American	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.68
Camphor, Jap., ref	.90	.90	.90	3.40
Caffeine Alkaloid	6.60	6.60	6.75	7.00
Iodine, Resublimed	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.10
Menthol	4.00	4.00	4.00	12.50
Morphine Sulfate	5.80	5.80	6.80	8.80
Potassium Bromide, Cryst	.47	.47	.47	.90
Quinine Sulfate, Java	.63	.60	.50	.90
Sodium Salicylate	.50	.50	.50	.60
Strychnine Sulfate	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.40
Average	2.23	2.23	2.28	3.42

Inventories in the last stages, combined with the usual dullness of the holiday period, are holding up such business as might be coming forward. Buyers hold off covering requirements to await the results of stock-taking which, as indicated by a few reports received, reveals a general condition of small supplies in consumers' hands. Jobbers are buying from hand-to-mouth to cover orders received and are steadfastly refusing to consider offers, regardless of price, until after the first of the year. The number of salesmen who have been put off by consumers "until after the first of the year" will undoubtedly mean an increase in the volume of buying next week or the week after. Promises of orders at that time are said to be very numerous and ought to produce increased business.

Actual revisions have been few owing to the dullness of the markets generally. Quinine in second hands continues to maintain its position of firmness with spot holders very bullish. Manufacturers have reduced cream of tartar again. Tartar emetic is also down. Cocaine has been reduced. Borax is somewhat more plentiful and easier. Tartaric acid is weak as heavy stocks press for sale. Both denatured and wood alcohols in resale hands are weakly held. Quicksilver is soft with demand very light. The position of citric is being very well maintained in spite of the large holdings here. Some lots of cod liver oil are available under the market.

Acetanilid—Resale material is plentiful and ranges from 25c a pound up to 28c as to seller and quantity. Manufacturers continue to quote 40c basis 200 pound barrels, U. S. P. Demand is still very small.

Acid Citric—The price of citric acid appears to stand at about the same level as a week ago. Resale goods are bringing 50c a pound in kegs. Demand is routine. Recent imports of crude materials and also of citric acid add to the reported heavy accumulations here but have not affected the price for spot goods. Holdings are generally supposed to be in strong hands who intend to recoup some of their severe losses on the strength of next spring and summer business.

Acid Oxalic—Leading sales agents and manufacturers are not going below 25c a pound. Spot goods, however, are offered more or less freely at 18c up to 20c as to seller. One or two distress lots can be had at 16c, according to reports, although the lots are small.

Acid Tartaric—Tartaric acid is still weak and under pressure of large offerings here. Manufacturers continue to quote 48c a pound for U. S. P. crystals and powder. Resale goods are quoted at 40c a pound up as to seller, quantity and location for U. S. P. material.

Alcohol—Wood and denatured alcohols in second hands are weakly held and prices are being shaded under forced sales. Spot wood alcohol is held at $1.50 a gallon for 95-97%. Producers quote $1.65@$1.75 for 95-97 and $2.10 a gallon for methanol. Denatured is likewise easy at 67c@75c a gallon with producers quoting 82c @88c as to formula.

Aspirin—Resale goods on the spot are available as low as 70c a pound for acetylsalicylic acid. Manufacturers of leading makes are asking 85c up to 95c a pound for their goods. Demand is light.

Acid Phosphoric—Manufacturers have reduced prices for U. S. P. phosphoric acid syrupy 85 per cent and now quote 30c a pound—demijohns extra. The 90 per cent acid (gravity 1.750) is held at 31c same basis.

Borax—Borax on the open market here is somewhat easier and now quoted from 7½c up to 8c a pound for spot goods in kegs and barrels.

Bromides—Weakness is still the chief feature with imported goods still sharply underselling the American. Spot resale potassium bromide is held at 25c a pound while the American is quoted without change by makers at 45c@47c. Demand is light.

Caffeine—The price in makers' hands holds at $6.75 a pound for the alkaloid. Resellers are openly quoting $6.60 and reported to be taking less than this. Imports of tea sweepings recently have been heavy and with freer supplies of the raw material, manufacturers will likely rearrange prices with the cleaning out of high cost alkaloid. Citrated is held at $5.20@$5.25.

Camphor—American refiners maintain their schedule at a basis of $1.10 a pound bulk for gum in barrels. Japanese slabs in cases hold fairly steady at 90c for a case.

Castor Oil—The price for spot U. S. P. castor oil in barrels still holds at 12c a pound with a few odd distress barrels reported slightly under this. Demand continues very light from the drug trade.

Cocaine—Manufacturers reduced the price of cocaine hydrochloride to a basis of $10.00 an ounce for crystals and $10.25 for granular and powdered. Larger quantities of coca leaves are available as a result of recent imports in addition to unrefined extractives containing principally cocaine.

Cod Liver Oil—Spot Newfoundland and Norwegian oils are quoted here from $40.00 a barrel up, as to seller,

brand and quality. Demand is slack. Some lots of oil are offered here as low as $35.00 a barrel but are said to be dirty and contain blood.

Cream Tartar—Manufacturers have again reduced their prices owing to underselling by second hands with imported goods. The new American price is 41c a pound for barrels. Imported goods are available all the way from 35c a pound for a quantity up to 40c. Consuming inquiry is very light.

Glycerin—Unusually weak with little or no demand worth mentioning. Drums are held at 20c@21c a pound for C.P. Dynamite is still quoted at 15½c@16c a pound. Crudes range from 8½c up to 10c.

Hypophosphites—Manufacturers have reduced the prices for hypophosphites owing to lower cost phosphoric acids. The new basis includes: calcium, 85c@90c a pound; potassium, $1.50@$1.55; sodium, 95c@$1.00.

Magnesium Sulfate—Epsom salt holds unchanged at $2.75@$3.00 a hundred for spot goods according to quantity and seller. Demand continues routine. Technical salt can be had at $1.75@$2.00 on spot.

Menthol—The same weakness holds menthol prices under pressure. Buying is very limited, consisting in more instances of a five pound can than a case. Prices are heard all the way from $3.75 a pound for a quantity up to $4.50 for a single can. The most generally quoted figure and one which appears to be agreed upon by leading sellers is $4.15 for a single case on spot. Weak goods, however, can be picked up down to $3.75 but this is not representative of the general market.

Mercury—Imported metal is pressing for sale and holders are shading prices to meet competition. The generally quoted figure is $45.00 a flask but two sales are reported to have gone through at less than $40.00 this week. American metal is held by selling agents at $50.00 a flask, The situation here is generally weak. Mercurials are lower in London this week.

Quinine—Spot quinine stocks have apparently shrunk with remarkable rapidity as spot holders sit tight and await further developments in a bullish market. Prices for spot Java and Jap quinine sulfate have shown further gains this week being quoted generally at 65c an ounce with sales reported at 63c. American manufacturers still name 70c an ounce without change. Based on bark imports here, bark holdings in Amsterdam and the general situation in Java, the quinine flurry looks like a local affair. The initial scramble of shorts, however, reveals a wider short interest here than has been generally believed.

Tartar Emetic—A sharp drop in the price of tartar emetic by manufacturers has brought spot prices down to 48c a pound for U. S. P. goods and 42c for the technical. The decline was in accordance with the general weakness of tartaric acid and all tartar products.

The American Chemical Co., Houston, Tex., capital $25,000, will manufacture chemical products. E. H. Venn, Rutherford Lawrence and O. D. Thomas, all of Houston, are directors.

The Marshall Co., Baltimore, Md., capital $100,000, will manufacture chemical products. A. E. Marshall and Edward L. Rieha, 1602 Lexington Building, Baltimore, are interested.

The Novocal Chemical Mfg. Co., 2923 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., is taking bids on revised plans for an addition to its plant to cost about $13,000.

The Beck Drug Co., Anderson, S. C., capital $400,000, will manufacture drugs and chemicals. J. M. Beck is president and treasurer.

THE 1920 DEFLATION

(Continued from Page 1390.)

the medicinals, prices of both closing the year at about one-third of the values noted early in April.

Japan was the beginning, the deflation movement spreading to the United States as American banking institutions withdrew their support from the speculative interest in the chemical market as part of a general retrenchment policy. The first break in prices was the signal for a general cessation of buying—"the buyers' strike"—which gave the process of deflation its real impetus. From June on, buying has been at a standstill and prices have steadily fallen and it is only now, with a new year at hand, that the fine chemical business begins to show faint signs of reviving as short interests enter the market to cover requirements.

One of the chief factors in the debacle of falling chemical prices, has been the low basis to which European exchanges have fallen. Simultaneously, the marked revival of the German chemical industry during 1920 has acted against the American market. With the pound at $3.45, the franc under 6c, the lira at 3½c and mark at 1¼c, Europe is out of the question as a buyer of American drugs or chemicals on a competitive basis. American export business, as a consequence, after a month or two of active demand from Europe, fell off into almost unprecedented dullness. The same rates of exchange, on the other hand, have permitted the sale of European chemicals in the American market at prices which domestic manufacturers cannot meet with present high costs. Germany with the mark at 1.1c to 1.25c each has been able to lay down potassium bromide in New York for about 20c a pound while American producers have to ask above 40c for their product. With a normal exchange rate, Europe provides an outlet for the surplus of American chemicals and at the same time is unable to flood this market with cheap goods at prices which prohibit competition.

A few of the products which have suffered most severely in the price break, include citric acid, all the tartar compounds, menthol, camphor, the bromides, mercury and mercurials, quinine, formaldehyde, acetanilid, the salicylates and oxalic acid. Citric sold up to $1.10 in April but fell off steadily to the 50c level at present. The high of 1919, however, was above $1.25. Tartaric acid sold at 80c in April and is now offered at 42c a pound. The menthol peak of the year was in late March at about $13.50 on spot. The break in Japan caused a drop to $7.00, followed by a later recovery to $9.00. A steady pressure after this from bankrupt stocks in Japan drove this market down to a present level of $4.00 a pound, duty paid. Camphor dropped from $3.30 a pound for cases on spot, duty paid, to 90c at present. Potash bromide cost 90c a pound about six months ago. Today it is possible to buy imported goods at 25c and American at 45c. Quicksilver has steadily slid off from $110 a flask at the beginning of the year to the present level, $50, which has forced most American mines to shut down. Italian and Spanish metal has broken this market. Calomel, American made, is down from $1.68 to $1.10 a pound. Quinine sulfate, Java imported, sold as high as $1.25 early in the year but dropped to 50c an ounce here. A recent demand however, has sent the price back up to 60c. American made has gone from 90c to 70c during the past few months. Formaldehyde sold at 60c in May, normally in pre-war days about 8c, and is now held around 19c. Acetanilid was scarce at 75c in June but has since reacted to 40c in manufacturers' hands and to 25c in outside quarters. Acid salicylic was held at 55c from February until July but has since slid off to 35c in makers' hands and to 30c in resale quarters. Oxalic rose from 32c in January up to 60c in June. The price has reacted to 18c@20c a pound.

The Intermediate and Dye Market

Current Spot Quotations of Intermediates and Dyes, Pages 1420-1422

BARGAINS NUMEROUS, BUT BUYERS SCARCE

Consumers of Dyes and Intermediates Refuse to Cover More Than Their Immediate Requirements—Anthracene and Anthraquinone Lower—Naphthalene Shows Signs of Recovery

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK
(Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced

Naphthalene, ½c lb.

Declined

Anthracene, 40-45%, 1c lb. Anthraquinone, 50c lb.
Phthalic Anhydride, 10c lb.

Trend of the Market

		Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Benzene, C. P.	gal.	$.30	$.30	$.30	$.27
Naphthalene, flake	lb.	.09	.09	.08	.07
Phenol	lb.	.09	.09	.10	.12
Xylene, 10 degrees	gal.	.45	.45	.45	.40
Toluene, pure	gal.	.30	.30	.35	.28
Aniline Oil	lb.	.20½	.20½	.22	.32
Benzaldehyde	lb.	.45	.45	.45	.65
Betanaphthol, dist.	lb.	.38	.38	.42	.55
Paranitroaniline	lb.	.95	.95	1.05	1.15
o-Toluidine	lb.	.27	.27	.27	.25
Average		0.352	0.350	0.374	0.406

Consumers of dyes and intermediates still refuse to cover more than their immediate requirements and in view of the slowness of their consuming markets "immediate requirements" means almost nothing. Reports are heard to the effect that five thousand pounds of one of the principal intermediates has caused a glut on the market where a few months ago it would have been difficult to find a broker willing to shop for so small an order. This particular lot has been offered around the market for some time without success and is now quoted at 10c per pound below anyone else's quotation without takers. Unquestionably this and many other lots of material around the market are bargains and will rebound on the slightest recovery of buying, but no one is interested in bargains now simply because they are bargains.

Naphthalene has shown some signs of vanishing weakness and while still far from strong the producers' price best represents the market. Reductions are heard on anthracene and anthraquinone on account of the lack of demand. Anthracene is offered from abroad at slightly lower figures and the recently announced new process of manufacture of anthraquinone is said to enable producers to offer at much lower figures.

Coal Tar Crudes

Anthracene—Offers of anthracene from abroad at low figures coupled with lack of demand have forced prices down on the 40-45% grade to 12c@14c per pound according to holders and quantity. The 80-85% grade is still quoted on the former basis of 75c@$1.00 per pound according to quantity.

Naphthalene—A reduction in weakness in the resale market has placed flake naphthalene on a fairly firm basis of 9c@10c per pound. Some odd lots are to be picked up still as low as 8c per pound but the majority of the stocks available are held at 9c or better. Producers are willing to take on carlot business on contract as low as 8c per pound but are finding few takers at any level. Consumers are holding stocks a little better and are not in the market. Little interest has been excited by the offer of flake from abroad at around 5½c @6c per pound c. i. f. New York on account of the lack of demand and the generally weak tone of the market here.

Phenol—Open market quotations are still heard around 9c@11c per pound according to holder and it is understood that limited amounts may be had down to 8c per pound in some quarters. Stocks are much depleted in all quarters and buying in quantity may be expected to force higher prices. Some government surplus stock is to be had at the former level of 12c@17c per pound according to quantity.

Intermediates

Acid, Gamma—Quotations are given as $3.75@$4.00 per pound according to holder and business has been so slow that prices have not been forced to closer agreement. Stocks are not large.

Acid H—Quotations are given as $1.60@$1.70 per pound but represent virtually no business.

Acetanilide—Quotations are held around 28c@30c per pound for technical acetanilide in spite of the fact that the U. S. P. grade has been moving as low as 25c per pound on the open market.

Aniline Oil—Offers on the spot continue around 22c @23c per pound drums included making the naked price around 19½c@20½c per pound. Producers are unwilling to meet the spot price in view of the limited amount of business which is available at this level. Producers' quotations range from 25c per pound up to 30c per pound according to source and some business is being done on contract between these levels. The amount of business has been insignificant however. Other producers are willing to shade the lower figure (25c) to some extent in the face of firm business.

Anthraquinone—Sublimed anthraquinone is to be had on the spot as low as $2.00 per pound from more or less distressed holders as against a producers' market of $2.50 per pound. The limited amount of business being done leaves these figures with little meaning. Rumors of the greater cheapness of the new anthraquinone process are given as the reason for the weakness but in the present state of the market it is hard to see beyond the inactivity of the market at any price.

Benzidine—Benzidine base is fairly steady around $1.00 per pound with odd lots here and there offered at concessions. Sulfate is quoted around 80c@90c per pound but is not moving to any extent.

Beta-naphthol—Spot beta is quoted all the way from 38c to 60c per pound with no interest on the part of consumers. Contract prices are still quoted around 55c per pound although there are few contracts being signed. Stocks are not heavy on the spot although producers are said to be holding quite large lots which they are unwilling to offer at the spot level.

Dimethylaniline—Prices are unchanged around 60c @70c per pound according to holder with the lower price possible only in cases of decided distress. No demand for contract prices for next year has been heard and in view of the general uncertainty of the situation producers have been unwilling to name a price.

Diphenylamine—Spot offers down to 60c per pound continue although producers continue to quote above 70c per pound.

Para-nitroaniline—Contract prices are around $1.05 per pound with no demand. Spot offers of more or less distressed material are heard down to 90c per pound. Stocks are not large.

Phthalic Anhydride—Offers are heard as low as 55c @60c per pound.

BRITISH DYE BILL BECOMES A LAW

(*Special Cable to* DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

London, Dec. 28.—The House of Lords passed the Dye bill which now becomes a law.

(*Special to* DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., Dec. 29.—The Department of Commerce on Monday received a cablegram from London stating that the Dye bill had passed the House of Lords.

The bill was passed by the House of Commons on Saturday, Dec. 18.

The full text of the British dye bill was published in DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS Dec. 22.

Another newspaper that heretofore has opposed tariffs of any kind or description, the "Journal of Commerce," has come out in favor of protection for the dye industry. The following is from an editorial published on Dec. 22: "The case of the dye industry, however, is in a class by itself. Self-preservation compelled us to develop this industry during the war at tremendous cost, and public safety now compels us to insure its permanency on a high scale of efficiency. For this purpose some form of Government aid must be provided, and the Longworth bill is probably the best measure thus far devised."

The Union of French Dyestuffs Producers has addressed a letter to the Minister for Commerce, demanding the sale of all German dye works located in France to Frenchmen who will guarantee their freedom from German influence. The Producers' Union claims that the former German dye works in France are still being run, under cover, as branches of the German dye trust. The Union wants to know why German branches are permitted to compete with French producers who are able to supply all legitimate demands.

W. J. U. Woolcock, chairman of the Association of British Chemical Manufacturers says an amalgamation of the dye manufacturers of Great Britain will have to take place soon. In referring to his plan to consolidate all of the English dye manufacturing concerns Mr. Woolcock states that of the dyes made in Great Britain 75 per cent are made by the British Dyestuffs Corporation, and the remainder are made by about 17 different firms, some of whom only manufacture 1 per cent of the total output.

Suit has been begun by several British dyestuffs consumers against the pre-war agents of the German dye cartel. The consumers are claiming damages for alleged breach of contract for failure to deliver dyes after the outbreak of the European war. The claimants are the Calico Printers' Association, United Turkey Red Company, Ltd., the Bradford Dyers' Association, the Indigo Buying Amalgamation and the British Cotton and Wool Dyers' Association.

The Acme Dyestuff Company began the manufacture of anthraquinone a year ago and its first product sold for $4.25 per pound. Experiments evolved an entirely new process by which a large part of the cost is eliminated, and the price has been cut to $1.85 per pound.

BRITISH CHEMICALS AND DYES

(Continued from Page 1394.)

Sulfate of copper, in casks, £40 in bags, £39 per ton. Values remain at this figure with only limited inquiry.

Tin crystals, best English, about 1s 9d per pound, quiet, no change.

Zinc dust, 88@92 per cent, foreign about £73 per ton, quiet and unchanged. Zinc ashes, basis 70 per cent Zn, about £9 per ton. Values unchanged on a quiet market.

Zinc oxides, white seal, £63, green seal, £61, red seal, £58, blue seal, £45 per ton. Quiet with values about the same.

Coal-Tar Products

The market continues dull. Values generally are about the same but are difficult to maintain. Creosote oil, carbolic acid crystals and cresylic acid are all lower.

Aniline oil, 1s 9d per pound, drums extra, no change.

Aniline salt, 1s 9d per pound, casks free. Value has fallen threepence during the week on a quiet market.

Beta naphthol, 2s 6d per pound, casks free. Price has again eased.

Paranitraniline, 6s 9d to 7s per pound, casks free, no change. Market continues dull.

"H" acid, 10s 6d per pound, casks free. Values unchanged on a quiet market.

Butyric acid, 97/99 per cent about 6s 6d per pound carboys free. No change.

Resorcin, 12s to 13s per pound. The market is quiet with values about the same.

Benzole, pure 4s 6d; 90%, 4s 1d, 50%, 3s 6d per gallon in drums. Values unchanged on a quiet market.

Toluol, pure, 4s, commercial 3s 10d per gallon in drums. Values have advanced slightly.

Xylol, pure 4s 6d per gallon in drums. No change quiet.

Solvent naphtha, 90@160, 3s 2d per gallon in drums. No change.

Heavy solvent naphtha, 90@110, 3s 6d per gallon in drums. No change.

Creosote oil, 1s 2d per gallon, barrels free. Slightly easier on a quiet market.

Carbolic acid crystals, 9d per pound in drums with over casks. Values have declined a little on a dull market. Good stocks available.

Cresylic acid, crude, 2s 6d. Dark 95 per cent, 3s 3d. Pale straw, 97@99 per cent, 3s 8d per gallon, drums free. Values in all grades have again fallen and the market is unsteady and quiet.

Naphthaline, crude, £12 to £20 flakes, £42, crystals, £40, powder, £51, balls, £50, candles, £55, tablets, £55. Crude material is slightly easier, other grades unchanged on a quiet market. Disinfectants, 3s 9d per gallon drums free, no change.

Pitch, £11 10s per ton, barrels free. No change.

The Compagnie Francaise des Extraits Tinctoriaux et Tannants of Havre, France, which manufactures dyeing and tanning extracts from wood, states that in 1919 this French industry began to recover something of its pre-war activity. While the imports of the raw material were on a smaller scale than formerly, this was due mainly to the insufficiency of transportation facilities. The Havre company imported about 10,000 tons of dyewoods, and about 4,000 tons of quebracho wood. As in many other industries, the unfavorable exchange situation proved a serious obstacle to imports from the United States.

The Oil Market

Current Spot Quotations of Oils, Tallows, Greases, Page 1414; Naval Stores, Page 1412

COD AND MENHADEN OILS FIRMER

Vegetable Oils Still Weak In Spite of Plan to Push Bill for Tariff on Cottonseed Oil, Soya Bean Oil and Peanut Oil—Linseed Oil Loses Strength Which Was Apparent Last Week

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK
(Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced

Menhaden, crd., 6c gal.

Declined

Coconut, 2c lb.	Palm, ½c lb.
Cottonseed, P.S.Y., ½c lb.	Palm Kernel, ½c lb.
Linseed, 4c gal.	Stearic Acid, ¾c lb.

Turpentine, 2c gal.

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Cod Oil, N. F.	$.70	$.70	$.80	$1.14
Degras, Amer., bbls	.06	.06	.06	.07
Lard, No. 1	.82	.82	1.10	1.43
Menhaden, crd* tanks	.40	.30	.40	.95
Neatsfoot, 20 deg. ct., gal	1.65	1.65	1.65	2.25
Red Oil, distilled	.08	.08	.09½	.16
Stearic Acid, T. P.	.14½	.15½	.19	.30
Coconut, Ceylon, Dom., bbls	.11½	.13½	.14	.19¼
Cottonseed crude, tanks*	.06	.06¼	.06¼	.19½
Linseed, Carlots, bbls	.80	.84	.79	1.87
Olive, denatured	2.75	2.75	2.85	2.50
Peanut, refined	.13½	.13½	.14½	.27
Soya Bean, bbls	.08½	.08½	.10½	.18¼
Average	**0.597**	**0.595**	**0.644**	**0.887**

*F. O. B. Mills

Generally the oil market has continued very sluggish with such strength as has been seen due rather to a change in sellers' attitudes than to any pronounced increase in buying. Cod and menhaden oils have been somewhat firmer but their firmness has been more than offset by declines in the vegetable oils. The vegetable oils have been very weak in spite of the proposed tariff on three of the principal ones which some factors are expecting to affect the entire market. Whether this will occur is hard to determine even if the tariff measure is passed, which is questioned by some of those interested. Some effect may be expected on soap makers' oils and edible oils but certainly there is little ground for hope that such a tariff will cause a renewal of strength in the paint oil group, although one of the leading factors in that trade has based a prophecy of higher prices on the tariff.

The strength apparent in linseed oil last week has vanished with further declines in the flaxseed markets and the lack of demand. Coconut oil slumped badly and declines are recorded on refined cottonseed, palm and palm kernel oils. Otherwise the week has seen no change in the general weakness of formerly quoted prices.

Oleo oil has continued weak in the animal oil group but without change of quoted prices. Stearic acid is lower.

Holders of menhaden and cod oils are firmer in their ideas of price although no actual business of consequence has been done.

The naval stores markets have remained sluggish with turpentine on the spot lower and generally weak.

Vegetable Oils

Linseed Oil—Crushers admit having done business on a bid as low as 77c per gallon for carlots of raw oil in barrels although they are quoting 80c per gallon for the same basis. There has been very little demand and the hope that the recent rise in the market would stimulate buying proved groundless. The failure of this expected demand and a subsequent slump in seed prices forced crushers to abandon the strong position they had assumed last week. Efforts are being made to utilize the proposed tariff on cottonseed, peanut and soya bean oils for promoting interest in the present linseed oil market on the ground that the present prices are near the bottom and that the passage of such a measure will bring a rebound. The London market continues weak with prices quoted down to 39 shillings per quintal for London spot oil. Antwerp oil is off to 255 francs per hundred kilos.

The flaxseed markets, especially Buenos Aires, slumped badly during the week. Buenos is quoting down to $1.37 per bushel on a weak basis with further declines expected. Duluth seed is down to $1.93@$2.05 per bushel according to position and Winnipeg is quoting $1.98@$2.07 per bushel.

China Wood Oil—Prices on wood oil have remained unchanged on lack of trading in a weak market. Coast barrels are quoted at 9c@9½c per pound against 10¼c @10¾c per pound on the spot.

Coconut Oil—In spite of efforts to drive prices up on Manila oil a decided slump occurred in coconut oil during the week. Prices dropped on all but Manila oil about 2c per pound. Demand has been very slow and all efforts to stimulate it have been unavailing. Ceylon oil in tanks on the spot is quoted at 10½c@10¾c per pound with barrels 1c per pound over this figure. Cochin oil in tanks spot is off to 11½c@11¾c per pound with barrels at 12c@12½c per pound. Manila oil has been fairly firm around 9c@9½c per pound in sellers' tanks Coast with bids as high as 9½c per pound for forward deliveries on the strength of the proposed tariff. Edible coconut oil in barrels is off to 15½c@16c per pound.

Corn Oil—Prices have remained unchanged but weak on the former basis.

Cottonseed Oil—In spite of the news of the proposed tariff, prices have continued downward on the option market and the range was given as 8¼c@9½c per pound with very limited trading in view of the holiday. Crude oil has remained unchanged at 6c@6¼c per pound f. o. b. mills.

Olive Oil—Prices have remained unchanged and steady at former levels.

Palm Oil—Prices on both Lagos and Niger palm oils declined on lack of business. Present quotations are given as 7¾c@8c per pound on the former and 7½c@7¾c per pound on the latter.

Palm Kernel Oil—Prices on both domestic and imported palm kernel oils are lower. The domestic oil is named around 13c@13½c per pound on the spot in casks with little demand. Imported oil is quoted at 12c@12½c per pound on the same basis. Stocks are not large and little real distress is noted in spite of the lack of demand.

Rapeseed Oil—Coast oil in tanks remains around 11¾c@12c per pound on light demand. Refined oil in barrels is quoted at the former level of $1.10@$1.20 per gallon. Blown oil is weak around $1.30@$1.40 per gallon with some factors quoting much higher prices. No business of consequence has been passing.

Peanut Oil—No firmer prices have resulted from the proposed tariff agitation on account of the lack of any demand of consequence. Coast crude oil in sellers' tanks is quoted at 8c@8¼c per pound as against 8½c@8¾c per pound asked by domestic crushers f. o. b. mills. Refined peanut oil remains unchanged at 13½c@14c per pound in barrels.

Soya Bean Oil—Prices have remained at the same quoted level as last week with little business reported. The Coast market continues in the hands of resellers who are still willing to sell at a loss for quick turnover. On this account the rumors of tariff protection have failed to affect the market as they might have otherwise. Coast crude in sellers' tanks is quoted at 5¾c@6c per pound for December and January delivery with futures slightly higher at 6¼c@6½c per pound.

Animal Oils

Oleo Oil—Weakness continues in oleo oil although prices have remained at the same quoted levels of 14c per pound for No. 3 up to 16½c@17c per pound for No. 1 oil.

Stearic Acid—Lack of demand has forced prices down again. The new prices are 13¼c@13½c per pound for single pressed, 13½c@13¾c per pound for double pressed, and 14½c@15c per pound for triple pressed stearic acid. Even these prices have failed to attract buyers and the market continues dull.

Fish Oils

Cod Oil—Holders are firmer in their ideas of price in spite of the lack of business. The opinion seems to be that whatever business comes into the market will be as quickly attracted by one price as another. Quotations generally are given around 85c per gallon although there are some lots to be had at lower figures.

Menhaden Oil—Holders of crude menhaden oil are refusing bids of 38c per gallon for their oil. No business of consequence has passed but holders are looking for improvement soon and are setting their prices accordingly.

Naval Stores

Rosin—Prices have remained unchanged at $8.50@$8.75 per barrel.

Turpentine—Demand has been almost nil with prices slightly lower at 76c per gallon on the spot. The southern markets are equally inactive with quotations given on a last sale basis much higher than can be done at present. The London market is sluggish with quotations unchanged at 100 shillings per quintal.

THE EVIL OF UNFILLED ORDERS

In reply to the widespread attack which manufacturers, importers and jobbers launched against the cancellation of contracts and orders, an official of a leading retail establishment in Macon, Ga., has made the following statement in a letter to the "New York Times":

"I see great publicity being given to 'the cancellation and return goods evil' and the avowed purpose of the manufacturers and wholesalers to take this in hand and correct it. In reading the various articles, the writer is very much struck by lack of mention of 'the great unfilled order evil' which was so prevalent during the period of rising prices. So far as I can see, this evil was equal to and probably exceeded the cancellation evil. There might have been an occasional manufacturer or wholesaler who completed his contracts, but they were rare.

"I wish that we could lift business up to the high plane so much desired by all, but it looks now as if the law of self-preservation works in business as well as in nature."

DUTCH FATS AND FIXED OILS PRICES

(*Special Correspondence to* DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Amsterdam, Holland, Dec. 12.—According to the weekly report of the brokers M. Themans & Co. of Rotterdam and Flentrop & Hesseling, formerly D. H. Zwaardeinaker, of Amsterdam, the condition of the Dutch oil market is very uncertain, due to the high value of the dollar and the low value of the franc and the mark. Purchasers only buy what they strictly need.

Oleo—North American extra is quoted at 147 fl., second quality at from 135 fl. to 138 fl.; third quality is not offered. Spot extra oleo has been sold at from 147 fl. to 150 fl.; slightly discolored parcels are obtainable at from 140 fl. to 145 fl. Spot second qualities are to be had at from 135 fl. to 140 fl., third at 125 fl.

Premier jus remains in very active demand. For spot 128 fl. is asked and paid at present; for later delivery offers of 120 fl. for first and of 118 fl. for second quality have been refused. At present from 125 fl. to 126 fl. is asked for extra and 123 fl. for second quality. Second hand spot is offered at from 125 fl. to 126 fl. and discolored parcels at 123 fl.

Tallow—Edible Australasian has been bought off England at 93 fl., South American at 91 fl. Spot is paid from 100 fl. to 106 fl. according to quality.

Pure lard is in moderate demand. Prices have slightly advanced of late. For spot from 168 fl. to 170 fl. is asked; Belgian is offered at considerably lower prices thanks to the low value of the franc, namely at from 160 fl. to 164 fl.

Fixed Oils—America remains purveyor and the increase of prices is only due to the increased value of the dollar. Soya bean oil is easy and is sold at present at 71 fl. in barrels. Coconut oil is quoted at 126 fl. for refined. Belgium offers at 120 fl. c. i. f. Crude coconut oil is in active demand, but only small quantities are offered. Quotation about 105 fl. to 108 fl.

FATS AND OILS LOWER IN ITALY

(*Special Correspondence to* DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Genoa, Italy, Dec. 3.—Fats and oils are lower owing to the fall in prices in countries of origin. Prices are: White Chinese vegetable tallow 51 degrees, 630 lire per 100 kilos; Australian tallow, 43 per cent, 670 lire; Italian tallow, first quality, 700 lire; bone grease, 525 to 550 lire; Benin palm oil, 525 lire; Dahomey palm oil, 640 lire; coconut oil, 700 lire; green sulfide olive oil, 600 to 620 lire; saponification oleine, 700 lire; stearine, 800 lire; American cottonseed oil, 1,030 to 1,050 lire; raw linseed oil, 870 lire; boiled linseed oil, 890 lire.

Imports of oilseeds, oil nuts, and kernels into the United Kingdom in October aggregated 129,290 tons as compared with 197,525 tons in October of last year, a decrease of 68,235 tons. The aggregate of oilseeds is 66,420 tons, comparing with 137,799 tons in October a year ago, the great falling off being due to the much smaller arrivals of linseed and cotton seed. On the other hand, oil nuts and kernels had a total of 62,870 tons against 59,726 tons a year ago. Of linseed 27,007 tons were drawn from India and 6,946 tons from Argentina; and cotton seed, 16,422 tons from Egypt and 12,933 tons from India. The average value on landing of River Plate linseed was $171.54 and of Indian $186.87 per ton, and of Egyptian cotton seed $86.07 and Indian $67.64 per ton.

The Tennessee Soap Co., 113 Empire Building, Knoxville, Tenn., has plans under way for a local manufacturing plant. The machinery installation is estimated to cost $20,000 and it is understood that bids for equipment will be asked early in the coming year. George R. Brannan is manager.

The Crude Drug Market

Current Spot Quotations of Crude Drugs, Pages 1414-1416

EXTREME DULLNESS AS PRICES EASE OFF

Buyers Still Taking Inventories—Holidays Deaden Market—Powdered Chinese Cantharides Lower—Ipecac Weak—U. S. P. Aconite Down

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK
(Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced

No Advances Recorded

Declined

Aconite Rt., U.S.P., 10c lb.	Ipecac, Cart., 10c lb.
Aletris Root, 5c lb.	Powdered, 15c lb.
Alkanet Root, 3c lb.	Laurel Lvs., ½c lb.
Althea Root, 3c lb.	Leeches, $2 Hundred
Asafetida, Whole, 25c lb.	Licorice, Span. Bales, 1c lb.
Calamus Rt., Nat'l, 1c lb.	Pepper, Black Sing., ½c lb.
Culver's Root, 1c lb.	White Sing., 1c lb.
Corn Silk, ½c lb.	Poke Root, 1c lb.
Coca Lvs., Trux., 10c lb.	Poppy Seed, Dutch, 2c lb.
Cascarilla Quills, 3c lb.	Turkish, 2c lb.
Cantharides, Chin., Pd., 10c lb.	Blue Indian, 2c lb.
Dogwood, Jamaica, 2c lb.	White Indian, ½c lb.
Dragon's Blood Reeds, 15c lb.	Rosemary Lvs., 1c lb.
Ergot, Span., 15c lb.	Sandarac Gum, 5c lb.
Ginger, Jamaica, 1c lb.	Sage, Greek, ½c lb.
Grains Paradise, 3c lb.	Thus Gum, 1c lb.
Henna Lvs., 2c lb.	Tragacanth, No. 1, 10c lb.
Horehound Lvs., 1c lb.	White Pine Bk., Rossed, 1c lb.
Iceland Moss, 2c lb.	Yerba Santa, 2c lb.

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Aconite Root, U.S.P.	$.35	$.45	$.45	$.90
Buchu Leaves, Short	2.60	2.60	2.75	2.35
Cantharides, Russian	2.75	2.75	2.75	3.75
Cocculus Indicus	.22	.22	.22	.30
Ergot, Spanish	1.10	1.25	1.50	5.00
Insect Powder, pure	.55	.55	.60	.90
Ipecac, Cartagena	2.90	3.00	3.25	3.25
Nux Vomica	.13	.13	.13	.08
Opium, gum	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.00
Rhubarb Root, H. D.	.60	.60	.60	1.75
Tragacanth No. 1 ribbon	4.00	4.10	4.50	5.25
Wild Cherry Bk. thin nat.	.10	.10	.10	.16
Average	1.91	1.95	2.02	2.60

Inquiry for crude drugs has been unusually light during the early part of this week. The steady stream of small jobbing orders which has characterized the botanical market for some time past, has dropped off to little or nothing. Consumers are not taking on any stocks except those which are absolutely necessary for immediate needs. Inventories nearing completion, the general influence of the holiday period which is not unusual, and the widespread intention to wait for price contractions which are expected to follow the turn of the year, are the factors depressing current business in crude drugs. Cheap offers from foreign shippers continue to flood in. American country shippers, however, are sitting tight and awaiting 1921 developments.

Prices continue to ease off. No sharp declines have been registered but a steady movement downward. Millers have reduced powdered Chinese cantharides. Dragon's blood reeds are lower. Spanish licorice root in bales has weakened. Ipecac continues under pressure. U. S. P. aconite root has been cut. Whole asafetida is lower. Reductions have been noted in henna, horehound, rosemary, Greek sage, corn silk, Truxillo coca leaves, Iceland moss and yerba santa. Aletris, alkanet, Culver's, poke, althea and natural calamus roots are down. All poppy seeds are off. Jamaica ginger continues to sag.

Crude Drugs

Cantharides—Millers have reduced powdered Chinese cantharides to a basis of $1.25 a pound for spot goods here. The easier position of the whole at 85c is responsible. Russian are steady at $2.75 for whole and $3.00 for powdered.

Cuttlefish Bone—Straps are easy at 25c a pound here with large lots pressing for sale.

Dragon's Blood Reeds—A Philadelphia price of $1.10 a pound for good grade thin reeds has been met by leading New York dealers. One or two sellers here still hold out for $1.25.

Ergot—With practically no demand, ergot is very weak and sacrifice offers are heard at low prices. For small lots, $1.25 a pound is heard. Plenty of goods are available at $1.10 for quantity lots. For ton lots or more, one seller is reported ready to shade $1.00.

Grains of Paradise—Easier at 26c@28c a pound for spot goods.

Leeches—New shipments are coming in from Italy. Spot goods are easier at $8.00@$10.50 a hundred as to quantity.

Lycopodium—Firm owing to smallness of stocks here with little or nothing en route. Little parcels have changed hands recently at $3.75@$4.00 a pound as to seller.

Nux Vomica—The position is unchanged. The spot market holds fairly steady principally because of the inability of Calcutta to finance holdings there out of India. Prices for shipment are cheap. Whole buttons here are held at 13c a pound while powdered ranges from 19c up as to seller and quantity.

Balsams

All balsams are quiet. Peru is easy at $1.75 a pound. Tolu holds without change at 55c. Canada fir is named at $14.00 a gallon and Oregon at $1.60@$1.75 as to seller. Copaiba, South American, at 40c and Para at 30c.

Barks

Buckthorn—Unchanged and dull at 12c a pound for spot bark. For shipment named without change at 8c c. i. f.

Cascara Sagrada—Held by strong dealers and well maintained. Stocks are not overabundant. Demand continues light. Spot 1920 peel is quoted at 16c.

Cascarilla—Quills are lower at 45c@46c a pound here. Siftings quoted at 30c.

Cinchona—Weak under heavy offers in all markets. Java and Amsterdam markets are overloaded. Prices are unchanged at 45c for red quills and 35c@40c for broken as to test. Large shipments have changed hands under these figures.

Dogwood—Jamaica is easier at 10c a pound on spot.

Elm—Elm is unchanged. Selected bark of good quality is held at 80c@85c a pound. Grinding bark is plentiful at 32c@35c a pound.

White Pine—Rossed white pine is lower at 6c@6½c a pound here.

Flowers

Arnica—Unchanged at 17c a pound for spot arnica flowers. Shipment figures indicate a cost higher than 17c to lay the goods down in New York.

Chamomiles—Easy and unchanged with prices varying as to seller and quality. Genuine Hungarian flowers are quoted at 30c@32c a pound while the Spanish can be had for 28c@30c. Romans are held at 16c.

Insect—Pure 100 per cent powder holds at 55c a pound here but large holders are reported cleaning out stocks as quickly as possible at shaded prices to be in readiness for the heavy weak holdings in Japan to make their way to this market.

Gums

Arabic—Amber sorts are in plentiful supply at 12c a pound here. U.S.P. white powdered acacia is available from 21c a pound up to 25c as to seller and quantity.

Asafetida—Whole lump asafetida is cheaper at $2.50 a pound for spot U.S.P. goods. Powdered holds at $3.50@$3.60 a pound as to seller.

Sandarac—Cheaper at 45c a pound here this week.

Thus—Offered at 10c a pound on the spot and fairly steady thereat.

Tragacanth—White Aleppo No. 1 ribbons and flake are easier at $4.00 a pound here.

Leaves and Herbs

Buchu—Openly quoted here at $2.65 a pound for short green leaf in bales although $2.60 has been reported for sales. Cape Town is quoting out offers for delivery May-June, 1921, at sharply lower prices than the cost to American importers which characterized the 1920 crop. It is believed that a good sized hold-over is on hand in Cape Town which will be forced out before May.

Corn Silk—Easier on lack of demand at 8½c@9c a pound.

Henna—Larger supplies tend to soften spot prices. Dealers here now quote 25c@27c a pound.

Horehound—Lower on the spot at 11c@11½c a pound.

Rosemary—Larger and cheaper shipments have arrived in this market and are now being offered lower at 7c a pound spot.

Sage—Greek sage is easier at 8c a pound. Spanish is held at the same level with Dalmatian as to quality ranging from 9½c up.

Yerba Santa—The market here has slumped and offerings on the spot are now available at 17c@18c a pound.

Roots

Aconite—U.S.P. aconite root is in light demand and spot holdings are pressing for sale in keen competition. The price is now 35c.

Aletris—Reported easier at 80c@90c a pound as to seller.

Alkanet—Off slightly at 32c@35c a pound on the spot.

Althea—One seller is still doing 30c a pound. The balance of the market are reported willing to meet 32c.

Calamus—National calamus is easier at 13c a pound here. Bleached holds at 65c.

Culver's—The root is easier at 26c a pound in this market.

Ginger—Good grinding Jamaica ginger is easier at 20c@21c a pound.

Ipecac—Weak under pressure of large offers and shading of prices by holders anxious to move their goods. Cartagena root is easier at $2.90 for whole and $3.10 a pound for powdered. Rio is held at $2.50@$2.60 for whole and $3.00 for powdered.

Licorice—Spanish root of good quality in bales is cheaper here owing to several large lots pressing for sale. Holders are openly naming 10½c a pound and accepting less. Powdered remains unchanged at 18c. Selected bundles are steady at 30c.

Poke—Easier at 14c@15c a pound for spot root.

Rhubarb—Unchanged at 60c for whole and 65c for powdered at which levels prices are firm.

Sarsaparilla—Mexican sarsaparilla is easier and in slightly better supply on the spot at 38c a pound.

Senega—Generally quoted at 95c@$1.00 a pound on spot but still available at 90c from the right man according to reports. Demand is quiet.

Serpentaria—The spot holder cleaned out this week at $2.50 a pound.

Valerian—Weak with large practically distress lots weighing the spot market down. Held here at 14c@15c a pound.

Seeds

Celery—Easy at 15c a pound on spot. Offered for immediate shipment at about 13½c@14c.

Poppy—All grades are down sharply. Dutch is now held at 10c@10½c, Turkish at 8½c@9c, blue Indian at 6c@6½c and white Indian at 8c@8½c a pound.

Sabadilla—Reported slightly easier at 16c a pound for spot stocks of whole seed.

The Italian market for manna remained firm during November, according to the Milan correspondent of DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS, although little business was concluded, except in the north of Italy, where the product was purchased for making mannite. The following prices were quoted: Manna Canolo capaci, 39 lire per kilo; manna Canolo Geraci, 36.75 lire; manna waste, 24.50 lire.

Sixty tins of smoking opium, valued at $7,000, were seized at San Francisco on December 13 on board the steamer Nile, a recent arrival from Hongkong. Local customs officials were advised that one thousand tins were smuggled aboard by the Chinese crew and that all but the sixty tins had been discovered and seized at Hongkong. A seizure of two hundred and seventy-six cans of opium was made a few days earlier in a lodging house at 1150 Stockton street.

The Italian drug market was upset during November, little business being transacted. Some of the prices quoted at Genoa were: Anise, green, 750 lire; cassia, 950 to 990 lire; chamomiles, 1,200 lire; cinnamon, 1,700 to 1,800 lire; cloves, 1,550 lire; gum arabic, 500 lire; milk sugar crystals, 1,950 lire; mustard, 400 to 450 lire; nutmegs, 1,250 lire; pepper, 340 to 475 lire; vanilla, 9,800 lire.

CRUDE DRUG FACTORS IN 1920

(Continued from Page 1392.)

prices, but 1921 is more likely to see even lower than those ruling today.

With any kind of a resumption of buying by American drug consumers, opinions indicate that domestic crude drugs will be one of the first groups to score a material advance in prices. With collections for 1920 none too large, the lack of demand has been the chief factor in preserving stocks from consumption. These same stocks may be sufficient to carry the trade into April-May-June of 1921 but with an increased demand on the tail end of the season, prices are almost certain to ride upward. As for the 1921 collecting season, it is likely to be heavy owing to the curtailment of industrial operations in plants all over the country and the forcing of labor back to the fields by lack of employment in the large cities. Lower prices for American drugs cannot much be looked for in any real degree, however, until along in July-September, 1921, unless, of course as the result of a general financial and economic breakdown which is extremely unlikely.

The Essential Oil Market

Current Spot Quotations of Essential Oils and Aromatic Chemicals, Page 1418

CONSUMERS BEGIN BUYING CHEAP ITEMS

Some Covering For January Delivery on Products Below Pre-war Levels—Holidays and Inventories Further Curtail Business—Few Price Changes

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK
(Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced

No Advances Recorded

Declined

Oil Anise, 5c lb.	Oil Savin, 25c lb.
Oil Cedar Leaf, 5c lb.	Oil Gaultheria, U.S.P., 25c lb.
Oil Orange, Sweet Ital., 25c lb.	Oleoresin Ginger, 15c lb.
Benzyl Benzoate, 25c lb.	Eucalyptol, 5c lb.
Citral, 50c lb.	Mirbane, ½c lb.
Safrol, 2c lb.	

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Oil Bergamot	$6.00	$6.00	$6.25	$4.75
Oil Citronella, Ceylon	.40	.40	.42	.65
Oil Cloves	1.75	1.75	2.00	3.90
Oil Lavender Flowers	7.50	7.50	7.50	10.50
Oil Lemon	.95	.95	1.00	1.50
Oil Peppermint, Natural	5.00	5.00	5.25	8.00
Oil Sandalwood, E. I.	10.25	10.25	10.50	11.00
Oil Sassafras, Artif.	.70	.70	.70	.85
Benzaldehyde, U.S.P.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1 25
Coumarin	6.00	6.00	6.00	7.75
Methyl Salicylate	.65	.65	.70	.80
Vanillin	.70	.70	.75	.95
Average	3.42	3.42	3.50	4.28

The early part of the current week saw a very fair amount of covering by essential oil consumers for January and February requirements. Orders are not yet large, but for shipment after the first of the year, a good volume of business has developed, which is reflected in an improved tone to the market. The increased demand, however, has been confined to items which are unusually cheap, in most cases standing below pre-war levels. During the past ten days, buying for immediate shipment has been practically nil owing to inventory taking and the general influence of the holiday period.

Very few prices have changed during the week although tendency of values to sag owing to the general dullness in spot business has been noted. Anise is lower and the cheaper figure has induced some buying for later delivery. Cedar leaf is easier with demand light. U. S. P. gaultheria is down again. Sicilian orange is off somewhat with demand light. Oil savin is lower. Peppermint continues dull with little demand. Medicinal benzyl benzoate has dropped again. Citral is again lower. Eucalyptol is easier. Cheap camphor oil has brought a further slight cut in safrol prices. Citronella, cloves, cassia, lemon and bergamot are weak but unchanged in price.

Essential Oils

Oil Anise—Technical oil of anise on the spot is held lower at 75c a pound. The price, compared to pre-war figures of $1.25@$1.50 a pound for spot goods, is very cheap and has induced considerable buying by consumers for delivery in January and February. U. S. P. oil on spot is still 85c a pound. It is difficult to see how present prices can go much lower and the covering of buyers is an indication that they believe bottom to have been reached.

Oil Bay—Easy and unchanged at $3.50 a pound with demand at a standstill.

Oil Bergamot—Little or no buying of spot goods is reported. The price is weak at $6.00@$6.25 a pound here. American importers are not greatly interested in shipment figures from Sicily at $4.75 c. i. f.

Oil Bois de Rose—As to seller and quality, the spot price is more or less easy at $8.50 up to $10.00 a pound.

Oil Camphor—Large stocks are held here with little demand just at present. The spot price is still 30c a pound for white Japanese oil. Heavy by-product oil is easy at 11c with little demand reported.

Oil Caraway—Generally weak with no buying to speak of. The seed holds dull and in large supply. Spot Dutch oil is still quoted at $2.50 a pound without change.

Oil Cassia—At present prices, oil of cassia is cheap and some buying for delivery after the first of the year has been noted. Prices are unchanged at $1.10 a pound for spot technical oil this week. U. S. P. oil is quoted at $1.50 a pound and lead free at $1.20.

Oil Cedar Leaf—With very little interest displayed by consuming channels, the price of cedar leaf oil tends to sag. Holdings for most part are in strong hands. Spot prices are slightly easier at $1.25@$1.30 a pound here.

Oil Cedar Wood—Demand is light. Prices hold unchanged at 62½c a pound for drums in some quarters while one seller is holding firm for 70c.

Oil Citronella—There is no demand to speak of for citronella. Drums are openly quoted at 40c a pound but weak holders are reported to be shading this price on firm business. Bottles as to quantity range from 50c a pound up. Java oil is weak at $1.00 with no buying at this figure. Shipment goods are reported offered close to 50c c. i. f.

Oil Cloves—Prices are easier but unchanged on open quotation. Spot oil in cans is held at $1.75 a pound here. Bottles range from $1.90 a pound up as to quantity. Demand is at a standstill. The easier position of the spice tends to weaken the position of the oil.

Oil Cubebs—Easier at $7.75 a pound for U. S. P. oil owing to the better supply of the berries and the slightly lower prices ruling for recent importations.

Oil Eucalyptus—In spite of the general weakness, eucalyptus holds its position very well. Most holdings are in strong hands and this accounts to some degree for lack of price shading. Spot goods in cases are held at 60c a pound here for U. S. P. Australian.

Oil Juniper Berries—Easy but unchanged at $3.00 a pound for spot goods with some holders asking $3.50 firm. Demand is very light.

Oil Lavender—Spike oil is attracting most attention by the lots pressing for sale here. Spot oil is available at $1.50 a pound. U. S. P. oil of the flowers as to seller, brand and ester content ranges from $7.50 a pound up to $10.00.

Oil Lemon—Cables have been heard as low as 75c c. i. f. from Sicilian shippers. Spot oil is held from 95c a pound up to $1.10 as to brand and quantity. Demand continues routine. Owing to the normally large demand for lemon, it is the belief of sellers that stocks in consuming hands must be close to exhaustion.

Oil Lemongrass—Held on the spot at $2.15 a pound with demand, lemongrass is a rather weak item.

Oil Limes—Prices are unchanged. Expressed oil is quoted at $4.00 a pound for spot goods while distilled oil is easy at 95c@$1.00.

Oil Orange—Sweet Sicilian orange oil is somewhat cheaper on the spot at $3.50@$3.75 a pound with little demand. West Indian oil is still held at $2.50. Bitter oil is quoted unchanged at $3.50.

Oil Peppermint—Owing to the continued lack of demand, oil of peppermint remains more or less weak although reports indicate that prices are not likely to go a great deal lower in the near future. Buyers are apparently not interested at any figure. Spot natural oil of standard brands is held at $5.00@$5.25 a pound here while U. S. P. oil is quoted at $5.50@$6.00.

Oil Petit Grain—Easy on the spot at $4.65 a pound for South American petit grain oil with some sellers shading prices on firm business.

Oil Rosemary—Continues easy at 75c@85c a pound as to seller and quantity. New lots are pressing for sale here.

Oil Sandalwood—Lack of demand for sandalwood oil has kept prices weak in spite of the high import cost. Spot goods are now available at $10.25 a pound although some sellers name $10.50.

Oil Savin—The price has been reduced to $4.75@$5.00 a pound owing to the small proportions of demand here.

Oil Spearmint—Spot business is dull. The price is unchanged at $6.25 a pound for spot goods with the country naming very close to this figure for f.o.b. goods.

Oil Wintergreen—Both sweet birch and gaultheria are easy. The latter has been reduced to $6.75@$7.00 a pound for spot goods. Sweet birch is easy but unchanged at $5.10 a pound.

Oil Wormseed—Spot prices are unchanged at $3.50 @$3.75 a pound. Lots from the country are pressing for sale at lower figures. Country producers are bearing their own market by forcing out their stocks.

Oil Wormwood—The real strong item of the market. Scarce and held strongly at $16.50@$17.00 a pound here.

Aromatic Chemicals

Benzyl Benzoate—Medicinal quality of benzyl benzoate is again cheaper at $2.75@$3.00 a pound here.

Citral—The continued weakness of lemongrass has meant further contraction in the price of citral. Makers now name $5.25 a pound.

Eucalyptol—Lack of demand has eased the price slightly to $1.05 a pound. The basic material is quite firm.

Mirbane—Oil mirbane is cheaper at 14½c a pound for drums. Some are shading this figure.

Safrol—The easiness of the raw material has brought the spot price down to 76c a pound here.

ESSENTIAL OIL PRICES AT MILAN

(*Special Correspondence to* Drug & Chemical Markets)

Milan, Italy, Dec. 3.—Business in essential oils was light during November. Quotations were: Bitter almonds, 325 lire per kilo; basilicum, 400 lire; bay, 350 lire; bergamot, 350 lire; caraway, 200 lire; chamomiles, 1,000 lire; citronella, Ceylon, 48 lire; clove, 175 to 225 lire; cognac, 900 lire; eucalyptus, 50 lire; laurel, 125 lire; lavender, 350 to 550 lire; mustard, 375 lire; neroli, 1,500 to 3,500 lire; nutmeg, 175 lire; peppermint, 270 lire; rose, 4,800 to 11,500 lire; ylang ylang, 850 to 1,300 lire.

A fuller's earth mill, estimated to cost $125,000, is being built by the Eight Oil Co., Bakersfield, Cal.

BULGARIAN ROSE CROP TO BE SMALL

A dispatch from Sofia published recently in the London "Chemist and Druggist," holds out little hope for any kind of a rose crop before 1924. The rose crop of 1920 was the smallest on record—less than 40,000 kilos, yielding about a quarter of the average annual consumption of the oil. The 1921 crop is bound to be smaller, as the rose plantations are in a rather run down condition, and were further damaged by the recent cold weather. A good pre-war crop of roses or oil is not probable before the season of 1924. The war struck the industry a hard blow and, although distillers are reported to be working hard to rehabilitate their business, the process is a slow one and will take a long time. Furthermore, the large stocks in London, New York and Paris have been a great bearish element in these markets while lack of demand has been a factor in holding prices very weak. Inroad made by synthetic rose oils during the war-time absence of the Bulgarian product from American and European markets has also been a deterring influence on production in Bulgaria. Absolutely pure oil in Bulgaria is reported to be extremely rare.

Aroused by frequent complaints that shipments of whiskey to the Orient proved to be nothing but water when they reached their destination Federal officials at San Francisco recently examined a shipment of thirty-five barrels as they were being loaded aboard a steamer and discovered that substitution had taken place. Government chemists have analyzed the water found in the barrels and have found that the water does not resemble that in use at San Francisco. Justus S. Wardell, Collector of Internal Revenue, has sent to Kentucky for water found in the neighborhood of the distilleries in an effort to ascertain where the substitution took place. In all, sixty-two barrels supposed to contain whiskey for export have been found to contain nothing stronger than water.

Penniman and Browne, analytical chemists, Baltimore, who recently opened new laboratories at 341 St. Paul street, invited the members of the Baltimore Section of the American Chemical Society to inspect the equipment, and entertained them at luncheon.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces competitive examinations for associate chemist, $2,500 to $3,600 a year, assistant chemist, $1,800 to $2,500, and junior chemist, $1,200 to $1,800. Applications will be received until further notice.

Dr. Ira Remsen, for a dozen years president of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, and former professor of chemistry at the institution, has accepted an offer from the Standard Oil Company to become consultant chemist.

The Chester Chemical Co., New York, has leased space in the building at Delavan avenue and Richard street, Brooklyn, for manufacturing. The property is owned by the Specification Soap Co.

Regis Chauvenet, president emeritus of the Colorado School of Mines, died recently, in Denver, at the age of 78. William M. Chauvenet, analytical chemist, St. Louis, is a brother.

C. Luther Kniffey has filed a statement at Los Angeles, Cal. to indicate that he is engaged in business at 900 Broadway as the Coast Chemical Company.

The Western Chemical Products Company of Vernon, Cal., has filed an application for dissolution.

The Foreign Markets

Imports of Drugs, Chemicals, Dyestuffs, etc., Page 1426

SANTONINE AND PHENAZONE FIRMER

Lower Prices Quoted on Bismuth, Chloroform, Citric Acid, Hexamine, Ipecac, Linseed Oil, The Mercurials, Shellac and Turpentine—Peru and Tolu Balsams Easier

(*Special Cable to* DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

London, Dec. 29.—Santonine is higher this week, and phenazone is firmer, but there is the expected holiday dullness throughout the drug trade.

The market is easier on balsam Peru, balsam tolu and farina.

Prices are lower on bismuth, chloroform, citric acid, hexamine, ipecac, linseed oil, the mercurials, shellac and turpentine.

London, Dec. 11 (By Mail)—The tone of depression in the fine chemical and crude drug markets still continues, but the hope is expressed that the new year will bring a revival of trade.

Camphor, refined, is easier, English refiners quoting flowers at 7s per lb. for 2 cwt. and 7s 3d for 1 cwt., 4 oz. blocks 6s 6d per lb., 1 oz. and 2 oz., 6s 9d per lb. Japanese slabs are quiet at 5s per lb.

Castor oil is again lower, with pharmaceutical offering at £70 per ton, first pressing £65, and second pressing £60 per ton net, in barrels, ex mill, Hull.

Cubebs are easier, and genuine can now be bought at £28 per cwt.

Foenugreek seed is lower at 10s to 10s 6d per cwt. for fair Morocco.

Galls—Chinese are lower, ordinary shape having been sold on spot at 105s per cwt.

Hexamine is about 1s per lb. cheaper, being now 7s 6d per lb.

Linseed oil is lower, at £45 per ton naked, both in London and Hull.

Liquorice juice is somewhat firmer, genuine pure Italian offering at from 160s to 165s per cwt.

Myrrh—Some fresh arrivals have rendered prices easier, good clean sorts being offered at £14 10s per cwt.

Olive oil is firmer, 25s per gallon being quoted for French edible, and 20s for Spanish.

Orris root is easier at 75s per cwt. for good Florentine 65s for Verona, and 30s per cwt. for Mogador, all on spot.

Oxalic acid is easier, at from 1s 5½d to 1s 6d per lb.

Paraldehyde is cheaper, at 2s 9d to 3s per lb.

Potassium bichromate is firmer at about 1s 4d per lb.

Pyramidon is firmer, at 28s per lb.

Shellac is again considerably lower, on basis of 450s to 475s per cwt. for standard T. N. Orange.

Star aniseed oil is about 3d per lb. cheaper, "Red Ship" brand being offered at 3s 3d per lb. on spot.

BLAME U. S. FOR DECLINE OF MARK

(*Special Correspondence to* DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Berlin, Dec. 10.—Towards the middle of November foreign exchange started on its downward course at a bewildering rate, dollars plunging from 87 marks to 65 marks within a few days and many a small speculator, dabbling in foreign bills and securities, suffered. The German press unanimously blames the United States for the extraordinary fluctuations and declares that the latest developments are largely due to transactions on the part of American speculative interests.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Par	Current
Great Britain (pound sterling)	$4.866	$3.490
France (franc)	.193	.059
Italy (lira)	.193	.034
Germany (mark)	.238	.014
Japan (yen)	.499	.488
Spain (peseta)	.193	.130
Holland (guilder)	.402	.312
Belgium (franc)	.198	.062
Switzerland (franc)	.198	.152
Norway (crown)	.268	.153
Sweden (crown)	.263	.197
Denmark (crown)	.263	.153
Argentina (peso)	.424	.339
Brazil (milreis)	.279	.144
China (Silver dollar—Hongkong)	.789	.563
(Tael—Shanghai, silver)	1.082	.725
(Tael—Peking, silver)	1.156	.790
Russia (ruble)	.515	.006

AMSTERDAM CINCHONA AUCTION

(*Special Correspondence to* DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Amsterdam, Dec. 12.—At the auction of November 10, 1,377 colli (packages) of cinchona bark were offered consisting of 1,271 bales and 89 cases, and containing 68,143 kilos of Java cinchona bark, with a total content of 1,787 kilos of quinine sulfate and 17 cases, containing 711 kilos of Bolivian cinchona bark, containing about 38 kilos of quinine sulfate.

The Java cinchona bark consisted of Succirubra bark only, of which 21,519 kilos were root bark.

There was little demand and only 350 bales and 31 cases, containing 17,003 kilos of Java cinchona bark, with a total content of 367 kilos of quinine sulfate, were sold.

Prices varied between 70 and 175¾ cents per ½ kilo. The Bolivian bark remained unsold.

Ledger cinchona bark (Calisaya for manufactories). In the allotment of October 6, 3,883 bales, containing 314,124 kilos of Calisaya bark were sold, equivalent of 22,611 kilos of quinine sulfate.

On October 29, the first hand stock in Amsterdam of cinchona bark, both for pharmaceutical and manufacturing purposes, consisted of 13,254 packages of Java and 200 colli of Ceylon and 17 colli of Bolivian cinchona bark.

Coca Leaves—At the auction of November 10, 5,332 packages of Java coca leaves (4,902 bales and 430 cases) were offered, containing together 207,605 bales of coca leaves and the equivalent of 4,056 kilos of alkaloids.

FINE CHEMICAL PRICES AT MILAN

(*Special Correspondence to* DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Milan, Italy, Dec. 3.—A decree recently issued by the Italian Ministry of Finance exempts from all taxes spirits used in the manufacture of medicinal products containing alcohol that are exported from Italy.

Prices quoted on fine chemicals this month are as follows: Acetic acid, glacial, 1,050 lire per 100 kilos; pure acetone, 1,300 lire; antimony sulfide powder, 620 lire; boric acid crystals, 850 lire; camphor tablets, 9,000 lire; carbolic acid crystals, 1,300 lire; castor oil, 900 lire; cod liver oil, 1,400 lire; hydrogen peroxide, 210 lire; magnesium carbonate, 1,000 lire; magnesium sulfate, 90 lire; naphthalene flakes, 230 lire; potassium chlorate, crystals, 390 lire; potassium permanganate, 3,500 lire; quinine sulfate, 57,500 lire; refined sulfur, 120 lire.

GERMAN CHEMICAL PLANTS AND WAGES

The Department of Commerce gives out a report on the development of the German chemical industry, written by Howard W. Adams, of Berlin, who furnishes the following figures on the number of chemical plants in operation in Germany and number of employees during 1919:

District	Number of plants	Number of workmen, full-time and part-time
Berlin	2,518	68,393
Breslau	1,235	26,377
Hamburg	2,043	72,859
Cologne	2,562	121,537
Leipzig	2,648	125,559
Mannheim	1,325	50,615
Frankfort	1,081	51,198
Nuremburg	1,648	27,623
Total	15,060	544,161

The number of plants in operation in all Germany from 1913 to 1919 and the average annual compensation of workmen is shown in the following table:

Year	Number of plants	Average annual compensation of full-time workman. Marks
1913	15,042	1,266
1914	15,014	1,273
1915	14,914	1,344
1916	14,998	1,493
1917	15,129	1,950
1918	15,204	2,468
1919	15,060	3,612

Mr. Adams says everything points to a heavy increase in the 1920 average against that of 1919. In the course of the present year workmen in the chemical industry have been paid such amounts as would indicate that the average annual wage might reach a total of 18,000 marks or even more.

Foreign Trade Opportunities

The Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., has received the following inquiries for drugs, chemicals and accessories. Reserved addresses may be obtained from the Bureau and its district and cooperative offices. Request for each opportunity should be on a separate sheet and state opportunity number. The Bureau does not furnish credit ratings or assume responsibility as to the standing of foreign inquirers; the usual precautions should be taken in all cases.

34100—An agency firm in England desires to purchase hops. Quotations should be given f.o.b. New York or ex-warehouse Pacific port. Payment to be cash against documents. Reference.

34141—An inquiry has been received from a man in Guatemala for the purchase of an equipment for a small factory for the manufacture of glycerine. Quotations should be given f. o. b. New York or New Orleans. Payment to be cash against documents at port of shipment. Catalogues and full information are requested. Reference.

34158—A merchant in Egypt desires to purchase essential oils, perfumes, sachet, etc., all of good quality. Payment to be in cash.

34166—A commercial agent in Switzerland desires to secure exclusive agencies for the sale in that country, Italy, and Germany of raw materials, foodstuffs, manufactured articles of every description, chemicals and oils, wood dyes, novelties, paints, leads, fats, and fertilizers. Quotations should be given c. i. f. Hamburg, Genoa, Basle, and Trieste. Payment to be made through confirmed bank credits. References.

PRODUCTION OF POTASH SALTS IN JAPAN

(Special Correspondence to Drug & Chemical Markets)

Tokyo, Dec. 1.—Prior to 1914 almost all of the potash salts required in Japan had to be imported from Germany and with the commencement of hostilities and the consequent stoppage of import from Germany, the price of potash rose by 100 and 200 per cent. This stimulated the growth of the pharmaceutical potash industry in Japan and it has had a remarkable development in recent years. In the past the medical practitioners and many other Japanese have had a rather exaggerated idea of the importance of German medicinals and they paid little attention to Japanese products even though they were offered at a low price. This circumstance no doubt greatly interfered in the past with the growth of the drug and chemical industries in Japan.

The following table gives the figures on the production of all potassium salts in Japan since the beginning of 1914, in Kin:

	1914	1915	1916
Chloride	1,748,288	38,804,320	4,976,913
Chlorate	———	338,432	14,565,972
Carbonate	30,000	25,000	7,791,876
Iodide	70,534	73,236	171,293
Nitrate	———	———	1,115,236
Caustic	———	3,000	6,000
Sulphate	103,880	139,272	———
Others	3,440	4,500	———
Total	1,956,142	39,776,760	28,639,290
	1917	1918	1919
Chloride	317,637,913	2,333,162	16,107,626
Chlorate	6,693,828	2,711,929	9,521,138
Carbonate	219,725	137,663	18,153,574
Iodide	67,561	214,903	174,953
Nitrate	960,152	654,528	3,896,785
Caustic	23,000	36,259	10,901
Sulphate	421,955	289,999	5,417,408
Others	430,539	185,296	1,157,617
Total	325,168,718	7,063,739	63,431,004

NEW GERMAN DYE PROPAGANDA

Commenting upon the news that the German dye companies planned to extend the syndicate agreement for the production and sale of German colors for 34 years beyond the time of the expiration of the present agreement, the "Manufacturers Record" says:

"There is no doubt that the German dye interests are devoting every effort to plans for extirpating the American dye industry. The dispatch indicates, too, that recourse is being had to subtle propaganda of the most insidious sort.

"Here, for instance, is the German dye cartel able to induce an American correspondent to send by wireless a dispatch purporting to prove that the American dye industry is now so strong that it is capturing world markets and that the German industry cannot compete with it. Clever enough. If the American people can be made to believe that, they will refuse to protect their own dye industry, that is just what the Germans want. Give them an open American market for even one year and they will prove to their own satisfaction just how strong American competition is. They will wipe it out.

"Let no good American be deluded. The newspapers reported last Sunday that one important American dye industry had already been forced to the wall by German competition and was going out of business. These Germans are sending their dyes in under Swiss and other neutral trade names, and they constitute at this minute a threat against the American chemical and dye industry just as they do in England."

Prices Current of Fine and Heavy Chemicals, Drugs, Essential Oils, Dyestuffs and Oils

NOTICE—Prices quoted are spot New York, unless otherwise indicated, for goods in large quantities in original packages. A price range (two sets of figures, .16-.19) indicates prices for different quantities or that different manufacturers or importers quote different prices, all of which are included within the range.

All quotations are on the basis of avoirdupois pounds and ounces and American gallons. For the ready reference of exporters and foreign buyers, the following tables of equivalents are published:

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

1 Imperial Gallon (Brit.)—1.20 Amer. Gallons
1 American Gallon—.833 Imperial Gallon
1 American Gallon—3.79 liters
1 Liter—.264 American Gallon
1 American Gallon (H_2O) weighs 8.35 pounds
1 Pound (Avoirdupois) weighs .454 kilogram
1 Kilogram weighs 2.20 pounds (Avoirdupois)

Fine Chemicals

Acetanilid, C.P., bbl. blk.	lb.	.25	— .40
Acetphenetidin	lb.	1.90	— 2.25
Adeps Lanae, See Lanolin			
Albumen, Egg, edible	lb.	.80	— .85
Alcohol 190 proof, U.S.P.	gal.	5.10	— 5.15
Cologne Spirit, 190 proof	gal.	5.20	— 5.25
Second Hands, U.S.P.	gal.	5.50	— 5.75
For Export, U.S.P.	gal.	.70	— .75
Wood ref., 95 p.c.	lb.	—	— 1.65
97 p.c.	lb.	—	— 1.75
Second Hands, 95-97 p.c.	gal.	1.50	— 1.60
Pure	gal.	—	— 2.10
Denatured, 180 proof	gal.	.82	— .84
188 proof	gal.	.86	— .88
Second Hands	gal.	.67	— .75
Aloin, U. S. P., powd.	lb.	—	— 1.00
Amidopyrine	lb.	8.50	—10.00
Ammonium, Acetate, cryst.	lb.	.65	— .70
Benzoate, cryst., U.S.P.	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Bichromate, C. P.	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Bromide, gran., bulk	lb.	—	— .50
Carb.Dom.U.S.P.kegs, powd	lb.	.16	— .17
Chloride, U.S.P.	lb.	.25	— .26
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.85	— 1.90
Ichthyolate (as to brand)	lb.	1.50	— 7.20
Iodide	lb.	—	— 4.30
Oxalate, Pure	lb.	.70	— .75
Persulfate	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Phosphate (Dibasic)	lb.	.50	— .60
Salicylate, U.S.P.	lb.	.90	— .95
Amyl Acetate, bulk, drums	gal.	3.75	— 4.00
Antimony Chlor. (Sol. butter of Antimony)	lb.	.16	— .17
Needle Powder	lb.	.06½	— .07
Antipyrine, bulk	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Apomorphine Hydrochloride	oz.	—	—12.55
Arecoline Hydrobromide	oz.	27.00	—27.50
Argols, red	lb.	.07	— .08
Arsenic red, See Heavy Chemicals			
White, See Heavy Chemicals			
Arsenous Iodide, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 4.85
Aspirin	lb.	.70	— .75
Atropine, Alk. U.S.P., 1-oz.v.	oz.	18.00	—19.50
Sulfate, U.S.P., 1-oz.v.	oz.	10.00	—12.00
Barbital	oz.	—	— 1.75
Barium Carb. prec., pure	lb.	.28	— .29
Dioxide	lb.	—	— .23
Iodide	lb.	—	— 5.15
Nitrate	lb.	.11½	— .14
Bay Rum	gal.	—	— 3.40
Denatured Salicy. Acid	gal.	—	— 3.50
Denatured, Quinine	gal.	—	— 3.75
Benzaldehyde (see Aromatic Chemicals)			
Benzonaphthol	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Berberine Hdchl.	lb.	—	—34.00
Acid Sulfate	lb.	—	—31.00
Neutral sulfate	lb.	—	—35.00
Bismuth Metallic	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Ammon. Citrate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 5.45
Citrate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 2.85
Oxychloride	lb.	—	— 3.05
Salicylate	lb.	—	— 2.20
Subbenzoate	lb.	—	— 3.50
Subcarbonate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 2.85
For X-ray Diagnosis	lb.	—	— 3.40
Subgallate	lb.	—	— 2.60
Subiodide	lb.	—	— 4.60
Subnitrate	lb.	—	— 2.60
Subsalicylate	lb.	—	— 2.75
Tannate	lb.	—	— 2.75
Borax, in bbls., crystals	lb.	.07½	— .08
Crystals, U.S.P., Kegs	lb.	.08	— .08½
Bromides, See Potass. Brom., etc.			
Bromine, purified	lb.	—	— .53
Bromoform	lb.	—	— 3.00
Cadmium Bromide, crystals	lb.	1.32	— 1.35
Iodide	lb.	—	— 4.30
Metal sticks	lb.	1.40	— 1.45
Caffeine alkaloid, bulk	lb.	—	— 6.75
Second Hands	lb.	6.60	— 6.75
Hydrobromide	lb.	6.75	— 7.00
Citrated, U.S.P.	lb.	5.20	— 5.25
Phosphate	lb.	9.50	—10.00
Calcium Glycerophosphate	lb.	1.70	— 1.75
Hypophosphites	lb.	.85	— .90
Iodide	lb.	—	— 4.00
Phosphate, Precip.	lb.	.18	— .19
Sulfocarbolate	lb.	.65	— .70
Camphor, Am. ref'd bbls.blk.	lb.	—	— 1.10
16's in 1-lb. carton	lb.	—	— 1.15
24's in 1-lb. carton	lb.	—	— 1.17½
32's in 1-lb. carton	lb.	—	— 1.19
Japan refined, 2½ lb. slabs	lb.	.90	— .95
Crude, Chinese	lb.	.60	— .65
Monobromated, bulk	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Caramel	gal.	.95	— 1.05
Carmine, No. 40	lb.	5.70	— 5.80
Casein, C.P.	lb.	—	— .35
Technical	lb.	.15	— .16
Castor Oil, AA bbls.	lb.	.12	— .12½
Cerium Oxalate	lb.	.65	— .75
Chalk, Precip., light	lb.	.04½	— .05
Heavy	lb.	.04	— .04½
Drop	lb.	.02½	— .03
Charcoal, Willow, Powd.	lb.	.08	— .09
Chloral Hydrate, U.S.P., crystals, 25 lb. jars, 100 lb. lots	lb.	—	— 1.01
Chloroform, U.S.P.	lb.	.40	— .43
Cinchonidin, Alk., crystals	oz.	—	— 1.13
Sulfate	oz.	.65	— .75
Cinchonine, Alk., crystals	oz.	—	— *.61
Sulfate	oz.	—	— .35
Cocaine, Hydrochl., Cryst.	oz.	—	—10.00
Gran., Powd.	oz.	—	—10.25
Cocoa Butter, bulk	lb.	.26½	— .27
Fingers, cases	lb.	.38½	— .40
Codeine, Alk., 10 oz. bulk	oz.	—	— 9.40
Hydrobromide	oz.	—	— 7.50
Nitrate	oz.	—	— 8.45
Phosphate	oz.	—	— 7.05
Sulfate	oz.	—	— 7.50
Cod Liver Oil, Newf'd	bbl.	40.00	—42.00
Norwegian	bbl.	40.00	—45.00
Collodion, U.S.P.	lb.	.30	— .31
Corn Syrup	lb.	.03½	— .04
Corrosive Sublimate, see Mercury			
Coumarin, refined, see Aromatic Chemicals			
Cream Tartar, cryst. U.S.P.	lb.	.35	— .41
Powdered, 99 p.c.	lb.	.35	— .41
Creosote, U.S.P.	lb.	.60	— .65
Carbonate	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Cresol, U.S.P.	lb.	.18	— .21
Dionin, See Morph. Ethyl Hydrochl.			
Dover's Powder, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 2.25
Emetine, Alk., 15 gr. vials	ea.	—	— 2.00
Hydrochloride, U.S.P.	oz.	—	—30.00
15 gr., vials	ea.	—	— 1.35
Epsom Salt, see Mag. Sulfate			
Eserine Sulfate	oz.	41.00	—42.50
Ether, U.S.P., Conc. bulk	lb.	—	— .23
Washed, bulk	lb.	—	— .39
Nitrous, conc.	lb.	—	— 1.10
U.S.P., 1880, bulk	lb.	—	— .46
Anaesthesia, bulk	lb.	—	— .27
Ethyl Acetate, pure	gal.	—	— 1.05
Iodide	lb.	—	— 5.20
Ethyl Methyl Ketone	lb.	.15	— .16
Eucalyptol, U.S.P., See Aromatic Chemicals			
Formaldehyde	lb.	—	— .27
Second Hands	lb.	.18½	— .20
Gelatin, silver	lb.	—	— 1.50

*Nominal

Glycerin			
C. P. drums, bbls. extra	lb.	.20	— .21
Cans	lb.	.22	— .23
Dynamite, drums incl.	lb.	.15½	— .16
Saponification, loose	lb.	.09½	— .10
Soap Lye, loose	lb.	.08½	— .09
Guaiacol, liquid	lb.	5.50	— 5.75
Carbonate	lb.	6.00	— 6.50
Haarlem Oil, dom.	gross	—	— 3.25
Imported	gross	—	— 5.50
Hexamethylenetetramine	lb.	1.20	— 1.60
Hydrastine, Alkaloid	oz.	—	—26.50
Hydrochloride	oz.	—	—26.50
Sulfate	oz.	—	—26.50
Hydrogen Peroxide, U.S.P., 10 gr. lots			
4-oz. bottles	gross	9.25	— 9.50
8-oz. bottles	gross.	14.25	—14.50
12-oz. bottles	gross	19.50	—19.75
Hydroquinone, bulk	lb.	1.90	— 2.00
Hyoscine Hydrobromide	oz.	50.00	—60.00
Hyoscyamine Alkaloid	oz.	30.00	—35.00
Sulfate	oz.	30.00	—35.00
Iodides, See Potass. Iodide, etc.			
Iodine, Resublimed	lb.	—	— 4.00
Tincture, U.S.P., bbls.	gal.	4.65	— 4.75
Iodoform, Powdered, bulk	lb.	—	— 5.00
Crystals	lb.	—	— 6.00
Iron Citrate, U.S.P., VIII	lb.	—	— 1.04
and Ammon. Citrate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .89
Green scales, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 1.15
Chloride, cryst. (ferric)	lb.	.12	— .13
Iodide	lb.	—	— 3.75
Syrup, U.S.P., 1900	lb.	—	— .30
Phosphate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .92
Pyrophosphate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .97
Metallic, Reduced	lb.	—	— 1.10
Lanolin, hydrous, cans U.S.P.	lb.	.13	— .14
Anhydrous, cans	lb.	.18	— .20
Lead Iodide, U.S.P., VIII	lb.	—	— 3.05
Licorice, U.S.P., Mass	lb.	—	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.65	— .67
Sticks	lb.	.50	— .52
Comp. Powder	lb.	.21	— .24
Lithium Carbonate	lb.	—	— 1.50
Citrate	lb.	—	— 2.50
Lycopodium	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Magnesium Carb. U.S.P.bbls.	lb.	.16	— .18
Technical, bbls.	lb.	.12½	— .12¾
Blocks, cases, 1, 2, 4 ozs.	lb.	.22	— .24
Glycerophosphate	lb.	—	— 3.30
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.50	— 1.65
Oxide	lb.	.60	— .65
Peroxide, cans	lb.	—	— 2.15
Salicylate	lb.	—	— .60
Sulfate-Eps. Salt. Tech.	100 lbs.	1.75	— 2.00
U.S.P.	100 lbs.	2.75	— 3.00
Manganese Glycerophos	lb.	3.00	— 3.10
Hypophosphite, U.S.P., VIII	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Iodide	lb.	4.65	— 6.00
Sulfate, crystals	lb.	.20	— .22
Menthol, Japanese	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Mercury, flasks, 75 lb.	ea.	45.00	—50.00
Bisulfate	lb.	—	— .68
Blue Mass	lb.	—	— .59
Powdered	lb.	—	— .61
Blue Ointment, 30 p.c.	lb.	—	— .59
50 p.c.	lb.	—	— .77
Citrine Ointment	lb.	—	— .49
Calomel, Amer.	lb.	—	— 1.10
Corrosive Sublimate cryst.	lb.	—	— 1.05
Powdered Granular	lb.	—	— 1.00
Iodide, Green	lb.	—	— 3.15
Red	lb.	—	— 3.25
Yellow	lb.	—	— 3.15
Red Precipitate	lb.	—	— 1.19
Powdered	lb.	—	— 1.29
White Precipitate	lb.	—	— 1.39
Powdered	lb.	—	— 1.44
With chalk	lb.	—	— .59
Methyl salicylate, see Aromatic Chemicals			
Methylene Blue, medicinal	lb.	6.00	— 6.50
Milk, powdered	lb.	.15	— .16
Mineral Oil, white	gal.	1.00	— 1.50
Morphine, Acet., 25 oz. in 5s.	oz.	—	— 5.90
Hydrobromide, 25-oz. in 5s.	oz.	—	— 5.90
Hydrochloride, 25-oz. in 5s.	oz.	—	— 5.90
Sulfate, 25-oz. in 5s.	oz.	—	— 5.90
Diacetyl. Alk., 10 oz. in 5s.	oz.	—	— 9.90
Diacetyl Hydcl. 10 oz. in 5s	oz.	—	— 8.90
Ethyl Hydcl. 100 oz. in 5s.	oz.	—	—10.45
Opium, cases, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 7.50
Granular	lb.	—	— 8.50
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 8.50
Oxgall, pure U.S.P.	lb.	1.50	— 1.55
Pancreatin	lb.	4.25	— 4.50
Papain	lb.	—	— 3.50
Paraffin White Oil, U.S.P.	gal.	3.10	— 3.60
Paraformaldehyde	lb.	—	— 1.02
Pepsin Powd., U.S.P.	lb.	3.50	— 4.00

Fine Chemicals, Acids, and Crude Drugs

Petrolatum, light amber bbls.	lb.	.09 — .09½
Cream White	lb.	.11 — .11½
Lily White	lb.	.18 — .19
Snow White	lb.	.20 — .22
Phenolphthalein	lb.	1.80 — 1.90
Phosphorus, yellow	lb.	— — .35
Pilocarpine	oz.	— —10.50
Piperazine Hydrate	oz.	1.30 — 1.35
Podophyllin	lb.	9.00 — 9.50
Potassium acetate	lb.	.75 — .80
Bicarbonate, U.S.P.	lb.	.25 — .26
Bisulphate	lb.	.45 — .60
Bromate	lb.	1.00 — 1.10
Bromide Crystals, bulk	lb.	— — .47
Granulated	lb.	— — .45
Second Hands	lb.	— — .25
Carbonate, U.S.P.	lb.	.50 — .52
Caustic, U.S.P. (by alcohol)	lb.	— — 1.25
Chlorate	lb.	.11 — .12
Chromate, cryst. yellow, tech. 1-lb. c. b. 10	lb.	— — .50
Citrate, bulk, U.S.P.	lb.	— — 1.60
Glycerophosphate, 75%	oz.	1.85 — 1.90
Guaiacol Sulfonate	lb.	5.00 — 5.25
Hypophosphite, bulk	oz.	1.50 — 1.55
Iodide, bulk	lb.	2.80 — 3.00
Lactophosphate	oz.	— — 1.00
Permanganate, U.S.P.	lb.	.55 — .65
Salicylate	lb.	1.45 — 1.50
Sulfate, C.P.	lb.	1.11 — 1.16
Tartrate, powdered	lb.	— — 1.25
Procaine, oz. bottles		7.00 — 7.25
5 gr. bottles		1.50 — 1.60
Pumice Stone	lb.	.02¼— .05
Pyramidon, See Amidopyrine		
Pyridin	gal.	2.75 — 3.00
Quicksilver, See Mercury		
Quinine Sulf., 100-oz. tins	oz.	— — .70
1-oz. tins	oz.	— — .78
Second Hands, Java	oz.	.63 — .65
Second Hands, Jap.	oz.	.63 — .65
Second Hands, Amer.	oz.	.66 — .68
Bisulfate, 100-oz. tins	oz.	— — .70
Alkaloid	oz.	— — 1.05
Acetate	oz.	— — 1.05
Benzoate	oz.	— — 1.05
Citrate	oz.	— — 1.05
Dihyd'chloride	oz.	— — 1.05
Dicarbonate	oz.	— — 4.50
Ethyl Carbonate	oz.	— — 2.00
Hydrochloride	oz.	— — .96
Hypophosphite	oz.	— — 1.05
Phosphate	oz.	— — .96
Salicylate	oz.	— — .96
Tannate	oz.	— — .70
Valerate, powd.	oz.	— — 1.75
Quinidine Alk. crystals, tins	oz.	— — 1.26
Sulfate, tins	oz.	— — .85
Resorcinol, crystals, U.S.P.	lb.	— — 2.50
Technical, See Intermediates		
Rochelle Salt, crystals, bxs.	lb.	.30 — .33
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	.30 — .33
Rosewater, triple	gal.	— — 1.25
Saccharin, U.S.P., soluble	lb.	2.00 — 2.75
U.S.P., Insoluble	lb.	2.00 — 2.75
Salicin, bulk	lb.	9.50 —10.00
Salol, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	.80 — .90
Santonin, cryst., U.S.P.	lb.	75.00 —85.00
Powdered	lb.	75.00 —85.00
Seidlitz Mixture, bbls	lb.	— — .26
Silver Nitrate, 500 oz. lots	oz.	.43 — .45
Nucleinate	oz.	.35 — .50
Proteinate	oz.	— — .40
Colloidal	oz.	— — 2.00
Soap, Castile, white pure	lb.	.20 — .25
Conti's	lb.	— — .33
Powd., U.S.P., bbls	lb.	— — .38
Green, U.S.P.	lb.	.09½— .10
Sodium, Acetate, U.S.P. gran.	lb.	.25 — .29
Benzoate, gran., U.S.P.	lb.	.70 — .80
Bicarb. U.S.P., powd., bbls	lb.	— — .02¾
Bromide, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	— — .43
Second Hands	lb.	— — .35
Cacodylate	lb.	8.00 — 8.50
Caustic, U.S.P., See Sod. Hydroxide		
Chlorate, U.S.P. 8th Rev.		
Crystals, c.b., 10	lb.	.13 — .14
Granular, c.b., 10	lb.	— — .18
Chloride, C. P.	lb.	.08½— .08¾
Citrate, U.S.P., Cryst.VIII	lb.	— — .91
Granular, U.S.P., gran.IX.	lb.	— — 1.06
Cyanide 96-98, see Heavy Chemicals		
Glycerophosphate, crystals.	lb.	2.15 — 2.20
Hydroxide, U.S.P., 10-lb. can	lb.	— — .22
Hypophosphite, U.S.P.	lb.	.95 — 1.00
Iodide, bulk	lb.	— — 3.35
Oxalate	lb.	.75 — .80
Peroxide	lb.	.35 — .40
Phosphate, U.S.P., gran	lb.	.08½— .09
Recryst.	lb.	.14 — .15
Dried	lb.	.35 — .40
Salicylate, U.S.P.	lb.	.40 — .45
Sulfate (Glauber's Salt)	cwt.	1.75 — 2.00

Spartein Sulfate	oz.	2.00 — 2.50
Strontium Brom. Cryst., blk.	lb.	— — .50
Carbonate, pure	lb.	.40 — .41
Iodide, bulk	lb.	— — 3.60
Nitrate, Kegs	lb.	.19 — .20
Salicylate, U.S.P.	lb.	.50 — .55
Strychnine Alkd., cryst	oz.	1.85 — 1.95
Acetate	oz.	— — 1.95
Hypophosphite	oz.	— — 2.15
Hydrochloride	oz.	— — 1.95
Nitrate	oz.	— — 1.95
Sulfate, crystals, bulk	oz.	— — 1.55
Sugar of Milk, Powder	lb.	.24 — .25
Cartons, 1 lb.	lb.	— — .33
Sulfonal, 100-oz. lots	oz.	.46 — .48
Sulfonethylmethane, U.S.P.	lb.	8.25 — 8.50
Sulfonmethane, U.S.P.	lb.	6.50 — 6.75
Sulfur, roll, bbls	100 lbs.	3.00 — 3.45
Flour, 100 p.c. pure	100 lbs.	3.15 — 3.80
Flowers, 100 p.c. pure	100 lbs.	3.35 — 3.90
Precip., U.S.P.	lb.	— — .22½
Lac Sulfur	lb.	— — .10
Tartar Emetic, tech	lb.	.42 — .42½
U.S.P.	lb.	.47½— .48
Talcum, Amer.	lb.	.02 — .02¼
Purified	lb.	.05 — .06
Terpin Hydrate	lb.	.73 — .75
Theobromine Alkaloid	lb.	7.70 — 8.00
Thymol, crystals, U.S.P.	lb.	10.00 —10.50
Iodide, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	— —14.00
Tin, bichloride, see Heavy Chemicals		
Oxide, 500 lb. bbls	lb.	— — .60
Toluene, See Coal Tar Crudes		
Tribromphenol	lb.	— — 1.25
Trional	oz.	.58 — .60
Vanillin, see Aromatic Chemicals		
Witch Hazel, Ext., dble dist., bbl.	gal.	1.25 — 1.30
Zinc Carbonate	lb.	— — .16
Chloride, U.S.P.	lb.	.45 — .50
Iodide, bulk	lb.	3.50 — 3.75
Oxide, U.S.P., bbls	lb.	.15 — .16
Stearate	lb.	.32 — .38

Acids

Acetic, See Heavy Chemicals		
Acetyl-salicylic	lb.	.70 — .75
Benzoic, from gum	lb.	— — —
U.S.P., ex toluene	lb.	.70 — .75
Boric cryst., bbls	lb.	.14¾— .15¼
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	.14¾— .15½
Butyric Tech., 60 p.c.	lb.	— — .90
Carbolic cryst., U.S.P., drs.	lb.	.12 — .15
1-lb. bottle	lb.	.26 — .29
5-lb. bottle	lb.	.24 — .25
50 to 110-lb. tins	lb.	.19 — .21
Liquid, U.S.P., 1 lb. bot.	lb.	— — .28
Crude, 25 p.c.	gal.	.32 — .35
Chromic, U.S.P.	lb.	1.15 — 1.25
Chrysophanic	lb.	2.75 — 3.00
Citric, crystals, bbls	lb.	— — .55
Powdered	lb.	— — .56
Second Hands	lb.	.50 — .52
Cresylic, 95-100 p.c., See Coal-tar Crudes		
Formic, 75 p.c., tech	lb.	.22 — .23
Gallic, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	1.30 — 1.35
Glycerophosphoric, 25 p.c.	lb.	— — 2.50
Hydrobromic, 40 p.c. pure	lb.	.60 — .62
Hydriodic, sp. g. 1,150	oz.	— — .19
Hydrofluoric, see Heavy Chemicals		
Hypophosphorous, 50 p.c.	lb.	2.40 — 2.50
U.S.P., 10 p.c.	lb.	.60 — .65
Lactic, U.S.P., VIII	lb.	.90 — 1.00
U.S.P., IX	lb.	1.00 — 1.10
Molybdic, C.P.	lb.	— — 4.00
Muriatic, see Heavy Chemicals		
Nitric, see Heavy Chemicals		
Nitro Muriatic	lb.	.20 — .22
Oxalic, cryst., bbls	lb.	.18 — .20
Picric, kegs, see Intermediates		
Phosphoric, 85-88p.c.syr.U.S.P.	lb.	.30 — .31
50 p.c. tech	lb.	.22 — .23½
Pyrogallic, resublimed	lb.	2.35 — 2.40
Crystals, bottles	lb.	1.95 — 2.00
Salicylic Bulk, U.S.P.	lb.	.30 — .35
Sulfuric, C.P.	lb.	— — .07
Sulfurous	lb.	.02½— .03
Tannic, U.S.P.	lb.	1.25 — 1.35
Tartaric, Crystals, U.S.P.	lb.	— — .48
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.	— — .48
Second Hands, Cryst.	lb.	.40 — .42
Powdered	lb.	.40 — .42

Crude Drugs

MISCELLANEOUS

Agar, Agar, No. 1	lb.	.60 — .65
No. 2	lb.	.55 — .58
No. 3	lb.	.45 — .48

*Nominal

Agaric, white	lb.	— — 1.75
Almonds, bitter	lb.	.32 — .33
Sweet	lb.	.36 — .37
Meal	lb.	— — .35
Ambergris, black	oz.	— —10.00
Grey	oz.	— —25.00
Areca Nuts	lb.	.17 — .18
Powdered	lb.	.18 — .20
Balm of Gilead, Buds	lb.	— — 1.45
Burgundy Pitch, Dom.	lb.	.06½— .07
Cantharides, Chinese	lb.	.80 — .85
Powdered	lb.	1.25 — 1.30
Russian, whole	lb.	— — 2.75
Powdered	lb.	— — 3.00
Castoreum	lb.	— — 5.00
Charcoal Willow, powdered	lb.	.08 — .09
Wood, powdered	lb.	.04 — .05
Civet	oz.	2.75 — 3.00
Colocynth, Apples	lb.	.40 — .42
Pulp, U.S.P.	lb.	.34 — .36
Spanish Apples	lb.	— — —
Cuttlefish Bone, Trieste	lb.	.25 — .26
Jewelers, large	lb.	1.05 — 1.10
Small	lb.	1.05 — 1.10
French	lb.	.25 — .26
Dragon's Blood, Mass	lb.	.30 — .32
Reeds	lb.	1.10 — 1.25
Ergot, Russian	lb.	— — —
Spanish	lb.	1.10 — 1.25
Grains of Paradise	lb.	.26 — .28
Guarana	lb.	.80 — .85
Honey Calif.	lb.	.16 — .17
Hops, N. Y., prime	lb.	.30 — .48
Pacific Coast, prime	lb.	.30 — .48
Isinglass, American (see Agar Agar)		
Russian	lb.	— —10.00
Kamala	lb.	— — 5.00
Kola Nuts, West Indies	lb.	.09 — .10
Leeches	C.	8.00 —10.50
Lupulin	lb.	— — 1.50
Lycopodium	lb.	3.75 — 4.00
Manna, large flake	lb.	— — .85
Small flake	lb.	.52 — .55
Moss, Iceland	lb.	.14 — .15
Irish, Bleached	lb.	.11 — .12
Musk, pods, Cabardine	oz.	17.00 —18.00
Tonquin	oz.	26.00 —28.00
Grain, Cab	oz.	26.00 —27.00
Tonquin	oz.	40.00 —42.00
Synthetic, See Aromatic Chemicals		
Nutgalls, Chinese	lb.	.27 — .29
Aleppy	lb.	.26 — .28
Nux Vomica, whole	lb.	.13 — .13½
Powdered	lb.	.19 — .20
Poppy Heads	lb.	— — 1.50
Quassia Chips	lb.	.09 — .09¼
Sandalwood, Chips	lb.	.50 — .55
Ground	lb.	.60 — .62
Scammony, resin	lb.	2.25 — 2.50
Powdered	lb.	2.50 — 2.60
Spermaceti, blocks	lb.	.28 — .29
Storax, liquid, tech	lb.	— — 1.25
Gen., U.S.P.	lb.	1.65 — 1.75
Tamarinds, bbls.	lb.	— — .07
Kegs	per keg	5.25 — 5.50
Tar, Barbadoes	gal.	2.00 — 2.25
Turpentine, Venice, True	lb.	2.75 — 3.00
Artificial	lb.	.18 — .20
Spirits, see Naval Stores.		

BALSAMS

Copaiba, Para	lb.	.30 — .32
South American	lb.	.40 — .42½
Fir, Canada	gal.	— —14.00
Oregon	gal.	1.60 — 1.70
Peru	lb.	1.75 — 1.90
Tolu	lb.	.55 — .65

BARKS

Angostura	lb.	.30 — .35
Basswood Bark, pressed	lb.	.17 — .21
Barberry	lb.	.60 — .65
Bayberry	lb.	.18 — .19
Blackhaw, of Root	lb.	.48 — .50
of Tree	lb.	.30 — .35
Buckthorn	lb.	.12 — .15
Cascara Sagrada	lb.	.16 — .17½
Cascarilla, quills	lb.	.48 — .50
Siftings	lb.	.30 — .35
Chestnut	lb.	.10 — .10½
Cascarilla, quills	lb.	.45 — .46
Broken	lb.	.35 — .40
*Yellow "quills"	lb.	— — —
Broken	lb.	.50 — .55
*Maracaibo, yellow, powd.	lb.	— — —
Condurango	lb.	.11 — .12
Cotton Root	lb.	.75 — .80
*Cramp (true)	lb.	— — .60
Cramp (so-called)	lb.	.09 — .10
Dogwood, Jamaica	lb.	— — .10

*Nominal

Crude Drugs: Roots, Gums, Herbs, Flowers—Shellac

Elm, Select, bdls	lb.	.80	— .85
Grinding	lb.	.32	— .35
Powdered	lb.	.45	— .48
Hemlock	lb.	.07	— .08
Lemon Peel	lb.	.10	— .10½
Mezereon	lb.	.12	— .13
Oak, red	lb.	.08	— .08½
White	lb.	.08	— .08½
Orange Peel, bitter	lb.	.12	— .13
Sweet	lb.	.09	— .10
Pine, white	lb.	.06½	— .07
Prickly Ash, Southern	lb.	.24	— .26
Northern	lb.	.24	— .26
Pomegranate of Root	lb.	.26	— .28
of Fruit	lb.	.25	— .28
Sassafras, ordinary	lb.	.25	— .27
Select	lb.	.38	— .40
Simaruba	lb.	—	— .25
Soap whole	lb.	—	— .12
Cut	lb.	.18	— .20
Crushed	lb.	—	— .16
Wahoo of Root	lb.	.85	— .90
of Tree	lb.	.35	— .36
Willow, Black	lb.	.06	— .06½
White	lb.	.15	— .16
White Pine Rossed	lb.	.06	— .06½
White Poplar	lb.	.04	— .04½
Wild Cherry—			
Thin Green Rossed	lb.	.19	— .20
Thick Rossed	lb.	.12	— .13
Thin Natural	lb.	.10	— .12
Thick Natural	lb.	.07	— .08
Witch Hazel	lb.	.08	— .09

BEANS

Calabar	lb.	—	— .20
Cassia Fistula	lb.	.18	— .20
Castor	lb.	—	— .06
St. Ignatius	lb.	.38	— .40
St. John's Bread	lb.	.05	— .08
Tonka, Angostura	lb.	—	— 1.50
Para	lb.	—	— 1.50
Surinam	lb.	—	— 1.00
Vanilla, Mexican, whole	lb.	4.25	— 5.00
Cuts	lb.	3.50	— 3.60
Bourbon	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
South American	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Tahiti, Yellow Label	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Green Label	lb.	1.75	— 2.00

BERRIES

Cubeb, ordinary	lb.	1.30	— 1.35
XX	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Powdered	lb.	1.40	— 1.45
Fish	lb.	.22	— .23
Horse, Nettle, dry	lb.	.45	— .50
Juniper	lb.	.04	— .04½
Laurel	lb.	.08	— .10
Poke	lb.	—	— .20
Prickly Ash	lb.	.12	— .13
Saw Palmetto	lb.	—	— .20
Sloe	lb.	.20	— .22

FLOWERS

Arnica	lb.	.17	— .18
Borage	lb.	.30	— .35
Calendula Petals	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Chamomile German	lb.	.30	— .32
Hungarian true	lb.	.30	— .32
Hungarian style	lb.	.28	— .30
Roman	lb.	—	— .16
Clover Tops	lb.	.11	— .12
Dogwood	lb.	.17	— .18
Elder	lb.	—	— .60
Insect, open whole	lb.	.50	— .55
Closed whole	lb.	.60	— .70
Powder			
Flowers and stems, 50 p.c.	lb.	—	— .40
100 p.c. Pure	lb.	.55	— .56
Closed Flowers	lb.	.60	— .65
Kousso	lb.	—	— .60
Lavender	lb.	.25	— .26
Linden, with leaves	lb.	.21	— .22
Without Leaves	lb.	.42	— .43
Malva, blue	lb.	.90	— .95
*Black	lb.	.50	— .60
Mullein	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Orange	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Poppy, red	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Rosemary	lb.	.60	— .65
Saffron, American	lb.	.70	— .75
Valencia	lb.	12.00	—12.25
Tilia (see Linden)			

*Nominal

GUMS

Aloes, Barbados	lb.	—	— 1.00
Cape	lb.	.11	— .12
Curacao, cases	lb.	.08½	— .09
Socotrine, whole	lb.	.60	— .65
*Ammoniac, tears	lb.	—	— 2.00
Powdered	lb.	—	— —
Arabic, firsts	lb.	.30	— .33
Seconds	lb.	.28	— .30
Sorts Amber	lb.	.12	— .12½
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.	.21	— .25
Asafoetida, whole, U.S.P.	lb.	2.50	— 2.60
Powdered	lb.	3.50	— 3.60
Benzoin, Siam	lb.	.80	— 1.00
Sumatra	lb.	.29	— .30
Camphor, ref., See fine chem. list			
Catechu	lb.	.11	— .12
Chicle	lb.	—	— .85
Damar	lb.	.30	— .32
Euphorbium	lb.	—	— .22
Powdered	lb.	—	— .50
Galbanum	lb.	—	— 1.35
Gambier	lb.	.08½	— .09
Gamboge	lb.	1.30	— 1.35
Guaiac	lb.	.65	— .70
Hemlock	lb.	.83	— .90
Kino	lb.	—	— .50
Mastic	lb.	.60	— .62
Myrrh, Select	lb.	.68	— .70
Sorts	lb.	.60	— .65
Olibanum, siftings	lb.	.15	— .17
Tears	lb.	.16	— .18
Opium, See fine chem. list			
Sandarac	lb.	.45	— .46
Senegal, picked	lb.	.33	— .34
Sorts	lb.	.16	— .17
Spruce	lb.	—	— 1.00
Storax, Tech. cases, See Misc'l. Drugs			
Thus	lb.	.10	— .10½
Tragacanth, Aleppo first	lb.	4.00	— 4.10
Seconds	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Powdered	lb.	2.30	— 2.40

SHELLAC

D. C.	lb.	—	— —
Diamond "I"	lb.	—	— —
Fine Orange	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Second Orange	lb.	.95	— 1.00
T. N.	lb.	.78	— .80
Button	lb.	—	— 1.25
Regular bleached	lb.	.90	— .95
Bone dry	lb.	.95	— 1.00

LEAVES AND HERBS

Aconite	lb.	—	— .55
Balmony	lb.	.15	— .17
Bay, true	lb.	—	— —
Belladonna	lb.	.28	— .30
Boneset, leaves and tops	lb.	.13	— .14
Buchu, short	lb.	2.60	— 3.00
Long	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Cannabis, true, imported	lb.	—	— —
American	lb.	—	— .20
U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .35
Catnip	lb.	.12	— .13
Chestnut	lb.	.06	— .07
Chiretta	lb.	.25	— .26
Coca, Huanuco	lb.	—	— —
Truxillo	lb.	.40	— .45
Coltsfoot	lb.	.12	— .13
Conium	lb.	.25	— .28
Corn Silk	lb.	.08½	— .09
Damiana	lb.	.15	— .16
Deer Tongue	lb.	.09	— .10
Digitalis	lb.	.21	— .22
Eucalyptus	lb.	.07	— .08
Euphorbia Pilulifera	lb.	.13	— .14
Grindelia Robusta	lb.	.11	— .12
Henbane, German	lb.	—	— —
Russian	lb.	.30	— .32
Henna	lb.	.25	— .27
Horehound	lb.	.11	— .11½
Jaborandi	lb.	.32	— .34
Laurel	lb.	.03½	— .05
Life Everlasting	lb.	.06	— .10
Liverwort	lb.	.30	— .33
Lobelia	lb.	.65	— .68
Matico	lb.	.22	— .23
Marjoram, German	lb.	.25	— .26
French	lb.	.16	— .17

*Nominal

Motherwort Herb	lb.	.16	— .17
Pennyroyal	lb.	.10	— .15
Peppermint, American	lb.	—	— .30
Pichi	lb.	.10	— .12
Prince's Pine	lb.	.18	— .19
Plantain	lb.	.12	— .14
Pulsatilla	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Queen of the Meadow	lb.	.10	— .11
Rose, red	lb.	.50	— .60
Rosemary	lb.	.07	— .07½
Rue	lb.	.35	— .40
Sage, Dalmatian	lb.	.09½	— .10½
Greek	lb.	.08	— .08½
Spanish	lb.	.08	— .08½
Savory	lb.	.16	— .17
Senna, Alexandria, whole	lb.	.75	— .80
Half Leaf	lb.	.30	— .35
Siftings	lb.	.16	— .18
Powdered	lb.	.24	— .26
Tinnevelly	lb.	.15	— .25
Pods	lb.	.11	— .13
Skullcap, Western	lb.	.30	— .32
Spearmint, American	lb.	—	— .30
Squaw Vine	lb.	.20	— .22
Stramonium	lb.	.28	— .30
Tansy	lb.	—	— .15
Thyme, Spanish	lb.	.09	— .09½
French	lb.	.12½	— .13
Uva Ursi	lb.	.05½	— .06½
Witch Hazel	lb.	.08	— .09
Wormwood, imported	lb.	.15	— .16
Yerba Santa	lb.	.17	— .18

ROOTS

Aconite, U.S.P.	lb.	.35	— .40
Aletris (Unicorn true)	lb.	.80	— .90
Alkanet	lb.	.32	— .35
Althea, cut	lb.	.30	— .32
Whole	lb.	.22	— .23
Angelica American	lb.	.20	— .22
Arnica	lb.	.80	— .85
Arrowroot, American	lb.	.07½	— .08
Bermuda	lb.	—	— .60
St. Vincent	lb.	.07	— .07½
Bamboo Brier	lb.	.10	— .12
Bearsfoot	lb.	.06	— .09
Belladonna	lb.	—	— .45
Berberis, Aquifolium	lb.	—	— .20
Beth	lb.	.18	— .20
Blood	lb.	.23	— .24
Blueflag	lb.	.55	— .60
Bryonia	lb.	.16	— .18
Burdock, Imported	lb.	.17	— .18
American	lb.	.16	— .17
Calamus, bleached	lb.	.65	— .70
Unbleached, natural	lb.	.13	— .14
Cohosh, black	lb.	.12	— .14
Blue	lb.	.12	— .14
Colchicum	lb.	.50	— .52
Colombo, whole	lb.	.07	— .08
*Comfrey	lb.	.25	— .26
Culver's	lb.	.26	— .27
Cranesbill, see Geranium			
Dandelion, English	lb.	.22	— .23
American	lb.	.23	— .24
Doggrass, genuine	lb.	.25	— .28
Cut Bermuda	lb.	—	— —
*Echinacea	lb.	.70	— .75
Elecampane	lb.	—	— .18
Galangal	lb.	.12	— .14
Gelsemium	lb.	—	— .20
Gentian	lb.	.09	— .09½
Geranium	lb.	—	— .18
Ginger, Jamaica	lb.	.20	— .21
Bleached	lb.	.30	— .35
Ginseng, Cultivated	lb.	6.00	— 7.00
Northwestern wild	lb.	8.00	—20.00
Southern	lb.	—	— —
Golden Seal	lb.	5.00	— 5.10
Powdered	lb.	6.00	— 6.30
Hellebore, Black, Imported	lb.	—	— .80
White, Domestic	lb.	—	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.21	— .22
Imported Powdered	lb.	.21	— .23
Helonias (Unicorn false)	lb.	.75	— .80
Ipecac Cartagena	lb.	—	— 2.90
Powdered	lb.	—	— 3.10
Rio whole	lb.	2.50	— 2.60
Powdered	lb.	—	— 3.00
Jalap, whole	lb.	.40	— .55

*Nominal

Essential Oils, Aromatic Chemicals, Waxes and Seeds

Kava Kava	lb.	.21 — .22
Lady Slipper	lb.	— — 1.20
Licorice, *Russian, cut	lb.	— — —
Spanish natural bales	lb.	.10½— .11
Selected	lb.	— — .30
Powdered	lb.	.18 — .19
Lovage, American	lb.	.65 — .70
Manaca	lb.	.18 — .20
Mandrake	lb.	.15 — .17
Musk, Russian	lb.	1.60 — 1.65
Orris, Florentine bold	lb.	.08 — .09
Verona	lb.	.06 — .07
Pareira Brava	lb.	.25 — .28
Pellitory	lb.	.29 — .30
Pink true	lb.	1.75 — 2.00
Pleurisy	lb.	— — —
Poke	lb.	.14 — .15
Rhatany	lb.	.10 — .11
Rhubarb		
High Dried	lb.	.60 — .65
Powdered	lb.	.65 — .70
Sarsaparilla, Honduras	lb.	.75 — .80
American	lb.	.35 — .38
Mexican	lb.	.38 — .40
Scammony Root	lb.	.06 — .06½
Senega, Northern	lb.	.95 — 1.00
Southern	lb.	— — —
Serpentaria	lb.	— — 2.50
Skunk Cabbage	lb.	.20 — .22
Snake, Canada natural	lb.	.45 — .50
Stripped	lb.	— — .75
Spikenard	lb.	.25 — .27
Squill, white	lb.	.09 — .10
Stillingia	lb.	.17 — .18
Stone	lb.	.12 — .13
Turmeric Madras	lb.	.07½— .08
Aleppy	lb.	.07½— .08
China	lb.	.07 — .07½
Unicorn false, See Helonias		
True, See Aletris		
Valerian, Belgian	lb.	.14 — .16
Yellow Dock	lb.	— — .15
Yellow Parilla	lb.	— — .30

SEEDS

Anise, Levant	lb.	— — —
Star	lb.	.23 — .23½
Spanish	lb.	.15½— .16
Annatto	lb.	.03 — .05½
Canary, *Spanish	lb.	— — —
Morocco	lb.	.05 — .05½
South American	lb.	.04¼— .04½
Caraway, African	lb.	.09 — .09½
Dutch	lb.	.07 — .07½
Cardamom, bleached	lb.	.80 — 1.10
Decorticated	lb.	.65 — .70
Celery	lb.	.15 — .15½
Colchicum	lb.	— — 1.00
Conium	lb.	.35 — .40
Coriander, Bombay	lb.	— — —
Morocco, Unbleached	lb.	.03 — .04
Bleached	lb.	— — .07
Cumin, Levant	lb.	— — —
Morocco	lb.	.07 — .07½
Dill	lb.	.06 — .06½
Fennel, French	lb.	.10 — .10½
German	lb.	— — —
Bombay	lb.	.10 — .10½
Flax, whole	per bbl.	10.00 —12.00
Ground	lb.	.08 — .08½
Foenugreek	lb.	.02 — .02¾
Hemp, Manchurian	lb.	.04½— .05
Chilian	lb.	.05 — .05½
Job's Tears, white	lb.	.06 — .06½
Larkspur	lb.	.23 — .25
Lobelia	lb.	— — 1.25
Mustard, Bari, Brown	lb.	.12 — .12½
Bombay, Brown	lb.	.09 — .09½
California Brown	lb.	.07 — .07½
Chinese, Yellow	lb.	.07 — .07½
English, Yellow	lb.	.09 — .10½
Danish, Yellow	lb.	.06 — .07
Dutch, Yellow	lb.	.06¼— .06½
Poppy, Dutch	lb.	.10 — .10½
Turkish	lb.	.08½— .09
Blue Indian	lb.	.06 — .06½
White Indian	lb.	.08 — .08½
Quince	lb.	1.00 — 1.10
Rape, South Amer.	lb.	.06½— .07
Japanese, small	lb.	.08 — .08½
Domestic	lb.	.06 — .06½

*Nominal

Sabadilla	lb.	.16 — .17
Stramonium	lb.	.25 — .26
Strophanthus, Hispidus	lb.	— — —
Kombe	lb.	.90 — .95
Sunflower, domestic	lb.	.08 — .08½
South American	lb.	.04½— .05
Worm, American	lb.	.18 — .20
Levant	lb.	— — 1.25

SPICES

Capsicum, African pods	lb.	.18 — .19
Bombay	lb.	.16½— .17
Japan	lb.	.24½— .25
Cassia Buds	lb.	.36 — .38
China, Selected, mats	lb.	.08½— .09
Saigon, assortment	lb.	.26 — .30
Chilies, Japan	lb.	.24 — .24½
Mombasa	lb.	.23 — .23½
Cinnamon, Ceylon	lb.	.29 — .35
Cloves, Zanzibar	lb.	.25 — .26
Amboynas	lb.	.23 — .23½
Penang	lb.	.45 — .46
Ginger, African	lb.	.09½— .10
Jamaica, grinding	lb.	.20 — .21
Japan	lb.	.10½— .11
Cochin lemon	lb.	.13 — .14
Mace, Siauw	lb.	.32 — .33
Banda, No. 1	lb.	.34 — .36
Batavia	lb.	.26½— .27
Nutmegs, 110s	lb.	.16 — .17
75s-80s	lb.	.18 — .19
Pepper, Black Sing.	lb.	.08½— .09
White	lb.	.16 — .16½
Pimento, Select	lb.	.05 — .05½

WAXES

Bayberry	lb.	.32 — .33
Bees, white	lb.	.50 — .55
South American	lb.	.26 — .27
African	lb.	.18 — .19
Candelila	lb.	.33 — .34
Carnauba, Flor.	lb.	.80 — .90
No. 1, North Country	lb.	.73 — .75
No. 2, North Country	lb.	.45 — .46
No. 3, Fatty Gray	lb.	.19 — .20
No. 3, Chalky	lb.	.20 — .21
Ceresin Yellow	lb.	.13 — .14
White	lb.	.16 — .17
Japan	lb.	.19½— .20
Montan, crude	lb.	— — .07
*Bleached	lb.	— — —
Ozokerite, crude, brown	lb.	.35 — .36
*Green	lb.	— — —
*Refined, white	lb.	— — —
*Domestic	lb.	— — —
Refined, yellow	lb.	— — —
Paraffin, ref'd 128-130 deg.m.p.	lb.	— — .10½
Ref'd, 118-120 deg.	lb.	.09½— .10
Stearic Acid, See Animal Oils		

Essential Oils

Almond, Bitter, U.S.P.	lb.	9.00 —10.00
Bitter, f.f. P. A.	lb.	8.00 — 8.50
Artificial, U.S.P., See Aromatic Chems.		
Sweet	lb.	.55 — .60
Peach Kernel (Apricot)	lb.	.38 — .40
Amber, Crude	lb.	1.35 — 1.40
Rectified	lb.	1.65 — 1.70
Anise, Technical	lb.	.75 — .80
U.S.P.	lb.	.85 — .90
Bay	lb.	3.50 — 3.75
Bergamot	lb.	6.00 — 6.50
Artificial	lb.	3.75 — 4.00
Birch Tar, Rect.	lb.	2.75 — 3.00
Crude	lb.	1.25 — 1.30
Bois de Rose	lb.	8.50 —10.00
Cade	lb.	.75 — .80
Cajuput, Native	lb.	.75 — .80
U.S.P.	lb.	.95 — 1.00
Camphor, by-product	lb.	— — .11
Japanese, white	lb.	— — .30
Cananga, Native	lb.	— — 4.75
Caraway, Rectified	lb.	2.50 — 2.75
Cassia Technical	lb.	1.10 — 1.15
Lead, Free	lb.	1.20 — 1.25
Redistilled, U.S.P.	lb.	1.50 — 1.60
Cedar, Leaf	lb.	1.25 — 1.30
Cedar Wood, light	lb.	.62½— .70
Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy	lb.	2.50 — 2.75
Leaf	lb.	2.50 — 2.75
Citronella, Ceylon	lb.	.40 — .42
Java	lb.	— — 1.00

*Nominal

Cloves, cans	lb.	1.75 — 1.80
Bottles	lb.	1.90 — 1.95
Copaiba, U.S.P.	lb.	.80 — .85
Coriander, U.S.P.	lb.	23.00 —25.00
Croton	lb.	1.30 — 1.40
Cubebs, U.S.P.	lb.	7.75 — 8.00
Cumin	lb.	7.25 — 7.50
Erigeron	lb.	4.00 — 4.25
Eucalyptus, Australian, U.S.P.	lb.	.60 — .65
Fennel, sweet, U.S.P.	lb.	2.25 — 2.50
Geranium, Rose Algerian	lb.	7.50 — 7.75
Bourbon (Reunion)	lb.	7.25 — 7.50
Turkish	lb.	4.50 — 5.00
Ginger	lb.	7.00 — 8.00
Gingergrass	lb.	— — 3.25
Hemlock	lb.	— — 1.05
Juniper Berries, rect.	lb.	3.00 — 3.25
Wood	lb.	— — 1.50
Lavender Flowers, U.S.P.	lb.	7.50 — 8.50
Spike	lb.	1.50 — 1.60
Garden	lb.	.75 — 1.25
Lemon, U.S.P.	lb.	.95 — 1.05
Lemongrass, Native	lb.	2.15 — 2.25
Limes, Expressed	lb.	— — 4.00
Distilled	lb.	.95 — 1.00
Linaloe	lb.	5.50 — 5.75
Mace, distilled	lb.	1.40 — 1.45
Mirbane, ref., see Aromatic Chemicals		
Mustard, natural	lb.	24.00 —25.00
Artificial	lb.	4.00 — 4.50
Neroli, Bigarade	lb.	240.00 —340.00
Petale	lb.	400.00 —480.00
Artificial	lb.	15.00 —20.00
Nutmeg, U.S.P.	lb.	1.40 — 1.45
Orange, bitter	lb.	— — 3.50
Sweet, West Indian	lb.	2.50 — 2.75
Italian	lb.	3.50 — 3.75
Origanum, Imitation	lb.	.40 — .45
Orris Concrete	oz.	4.50 — 4.75
Patchouli	lb.	18.00 —20.00
Pennyroyal, domestic	lb.	1.90 — 2.00
French	lb.	1.75 — 1.80
Peppermint Natural, tins	lb.	5.00 — 5.25
Redistilled, U.S.P.	lb.	5.50 — 6.00
Japanese	lb.	1.25 — 1.30
Petit Grain, So. America	lb.	4.65 — 4.75
French	lb.	— — 9.50
Pinus Sylvestris	lb.	— — 2.00
Pumilio	lb.	4.75 — 5.00
Rose, French	oz.	15.50 —17.00
Bulgarian	oz.	9.00 —14.50
Artificial	oz.	2.75 — 3.25
Rosemary, Spanish	lb.	.75 — .85
French	lb.	1.00 — 1.10
Sandalwood, East India	lb.	10.25 —10.50
West Indian	lb.	5.50 — 6.00
Sassafras, natural	lb.	1.60 — 1.65
Artificial	lb.	.70 — .75
Savin	lb.	4.75 — 5.00
Spearmint	lb.	6.25 — 6.50
Spruce	lb.	— — 1.05
Tansy, Amer.	lb.	— — 8.00
Tar, bbls.	gal.	.39 — .40
Thyme, red, French, U.S.P.	lb.	1.60 — 1.70
White, French	lb.	1.75 — 1.90
Vetivert, Bourbon	lb.	12.50 —13.00
Wintergreen, sweet birch	lb.	5.10 — 5.15
Genuine Gaultheria	lb.	6.75 — 7.00
Synthetic, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	.65 — .70
Wormseed Baltimore	lb.	3.50 — 3.75
Wormwood Dom.	lb.	16.50 —17.00
Ylang Ylang, Bourbon	lb.	14.00 —16.00
Manila	lb.	35.00 —40.00
Artificial	lb.	10.00 —20.00

OLEORESINS

Capsicum	lb.	— — 3.50
Aspidium (Malefern)	lb.	4.75 — 5.00
Cubeb	lb.	7.75 — 8.00
Ginger	lb.	3.25 — 3.35
Malefern	lb.	4.75 — 5.00
Mullein (so-called)	lb.	5.00 — 5.25
*Orris, domestic	lb.	— —20.00
Imported	lb.	— —22.00
Parsley Fruit (Petroselinum)	lb.	7.50 — 8.00
Pepper, black	lb.	— — 7.00

AROMATIC CHEMICALS

Acetaphenone, C.P.	lb.	6.25 — 6.50
Amyl Salicylate	lb.	1.65 — 1.75
Imported	lb.	2.75 — 3.00
Anethol	lb.	2.00 — 2.25
Anisic Aldehyde	lb.	7.00 — 7.50
Benzaldehyde, U.S.P.	lb.	— — 1.00
Free From Chlorine	lb.	— — 2.00
Benzyl Acetate	lb.	2.00 — 2.50
Imported	lb.	3.00 — 3.25
Benzyl Alcohol	lb.	1.75 — 2.00
Imported	lb.	3.00 — 3.25

Heavy Chemicals—Metals

Benzyl Benzoate	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Imported	lb.	—	— 6.50
Benzyl Chloride, pure	lb.	—	— .50
Borneol	lb.	—	— 3.50
Bromstyrol	lb.	7.00	— 7.50
Cinnamic Acid	lb.	4.25	— 4.50
Cinnamic Alcohol	lb.	30.00	— 35.00
Cinnamic Aldehyde	lb.	—	— 5.50
Citral	lb.	5.25	— 5.50
Citronellol	lb.	—	— 15.00
Imported	lb.	20.00	— 25.00
Coumarin	lb.	5.75	— 6.00
Coumarin	lb.	5.50	— 6.00
Ethyl Cinnamate	lb.	7.50	— 8.00
Eucalyptol	lb.	1.05	— 1.10
Eugenol	lb.	5.50	— 6.00
Geraniol, Standard	lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Geranyl Acetate	lb.	5.75	— 6.00
Heliotropin	lb.	4.50	— 4.75
Indol, C. P.	oz.	—	— 12.50
Imported	oz.	18.00	— 20.00
Iso-Eugenol	lb.	7.50	— 8.00
Imported	lb.	10.00	— 15.00
Linalool	lb.	10.00	— 12.00
Linalyl Acetate	lb.	16.00	— 18.00
Linalyl Benzoate	lb.	—	— 18.00
Menthol	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Methyl Anthranilate	lb.	9.00	— 9.50
Methyl Cinnamate	lb.	10.00	— 12.00
Methyl Paracresol	lb.	12.00	— 12.50
Methyl Salicylate	lb.	.65	— .70
Mirbane, rect., drums extra	lb.	.14½	— .14¾
Musk Ambrette	lb.	75.00	— 80.00
Musk Ketone	lb.	35.00	— 40.00
Musk Xylene	lb.	9.75	— 10.50
Phenylacetaldehyde	lb.	20.00	— 25.00
Phenylacetic Acid	lb.	5.00	— 5.50
Phenylethylalcohol	lb.	20.00	— 23.00
Rhodinol	lb.	24.00	— 26.00
Safrol	lb.	.76	— .78
Terpineol, C. P.	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Vanillin	oz.	.65	— .75
Violet, artificial (Ionone)	lb.	—	— 12.00

Heavy Chemicals

ACIDS			
Acetic, 28 p.c., bbls.	100 lbs.	3.00	— 3.50
56 p.c., bbls	100 lbs.	6.00	— 7.00
80 p.c., bbls., Com'l.	100 lbs.	9.00	— 9.50
80 p.c., bbls., pure	100 lbs.	11.00	— 11.75
Glacial, bbls. & cbys.	100 lbs.	13.50	— 14.25
Second Hands	100 lbs.	10.50	— 11.00
Hydrobromic com., 40 p.c.	lb.	.45	— .47
Pure, 40 p.c.	lb.	.60	— .62
Hydrofluoric 30 p.c. bbls.	lb.	.09	— .10
48 p.c. in carboys	lb.	.14	— .15
52 p.c. in carboys	lb.	.15	— .16
Lactic, 22 p.c.	lb.	.04½	— .05
50 per cent pure	lb.	—	— .35
Technical	lb.	—	— .15
80 p.c. tech	lb.	—	— .22
Mixed, Nitric	unit	.11	— .12
Sulfuric	unit	.01	— .01¼
Muriatic, 18 deg. cbys.	100 lbs.	1.60	— 2.25
20 deg. carboys	100 lbs.	1.85	— 2.50
22 deg. carboys	110 lbs.	2.10	— 2.75
Pure cbys. 18 deg.	100 lbs.	2.50	— 3.00
20 deg.	100 lbs.	2.75	— 3.25
22 deg.	100 lbs.	3.00	— 3.50
Nitric, 36 deg. carboys	lb.	.06	— .06¼
38 deg. carboys	lb.	.06½	— .07¼
40 deg. carboys	lb.	.07	— .08
42 deg. carboys	lb.	.07¾	— .08¼
Phosphoric, 50 p.c., tech	lb.	.18	— .19
Pyroligneous, Tech.	gal.	.12	— .12½
Sulfuric, Tank carlots			
60 deg., f.o.b. wks.	ton	11.00	— 16.00
66 deg., f.o.b. wks.	ton	20.00	— 21.00
20 p.c. Oleum, f.o.b. wks	ton	23.00	— 25.00
Sulfurous com.	lb.	.12	— .14
Tannic, Tech.	lb.	.65	— .80
Acetone	lb.	.13	— .14
Acetic Anhydride, 85 p.c.	lb.	.55	— .60
Acetyl Chloride, Redistilled	lb.	.45	— .50
Alum, ammonia, lump	lb.	.04¾	— .05
Ground	lb.	.05	— .05¼
Powdered	lb.	.05¾	— .06
Chrome	lb.	.15	— .16
Potash lump	lb.	.05½	— .07
Powdered	lb.	.08	— .08¼
Ground	lb.	.09	— .09¾
Chrome	lb.	.14	— .15
Soda, Ground	100 lbs.	6.38	— 6.50
Aluminum chloride, carboys	lb.	.04	— .05
Anhydrous	lb.	.45	— .60
Sulfate Iron free	100 lbs.	3.50	— 4.00
Commercial	100 lbs.	2.50	— 3.00
Aluminum hydrate light	lb.	.22	— .28
Ammonia, Anhydrous	lb.	—	— .35
Ammonium Bifluoride	lb.	.32	— .33

Ammonia Carbonate	lb.	.14	— .14½
Ammonia Water, 26 deg.	lb.	.09	— .11
20 deg.	lb.	.07½	— .09½
18 deg.	lb.	.07	— .09
16 deg.	lb.	.06½	— .08½
Ammonium chloride, U.S.P.	lb.	.25	— .26
Nitrate	lb.	.09	— .10
Sal Ammoniac, gray	lb.	.10	— .11
Granulated, white	lb.	.10½	— .11
Lump	lb.	.17	— .19
Sulfate, dbl. bags f.a.s.	100 lbs.	3.50	— 3.60
Dom., Single bags	100 lbs.	3.10	— 3.15
Antimony chloride, liq.	lb.	.16	— .18
Anhydrous	lb.	.50	— .55
Oxide	lb.	.08	— .08½
Sulfide, Crimson	lb.	—	— .60
Golden No. 1	lb.	—	— .35
Vermillion	lb.	—	— .55
Arsenic, white	lb.	.11½	— .12
Red	lb.	.16	— .17
Barium, chloride	ton	100.00	— 110.00
Imported	ton	75.00	— 80.00
Binoxide	lb.	.23	— .25
Carbonate works	ton	97.50	— 100.00
Nitrate	lb.	.11½	— .14
Barytes, floated, white	ton	29.50	— 30.00
Blanc Fixe, dry	ton	110.00	— 115.00
Bleaching Pd., f.o.b. wks.	100 lbs.	3.50	— 4.00
Export, F.A.S.	100 lbs.	—	— 4.00
Second Hands	100 lbs.	3.00	— 4.00
Bromine, Purified wks.	lb.	—	— .55
Calcium Acetate	100 lbs.	2.00	— 2.05
Carbide	lb.	.04½	— .05
Carbonate	100 lbs.	1.40	— 2.00
Chloride, solid, f.o.b. N.Y.	ton	—	— 33.75
Granulated, f.o.b. N.Y.	ton	—	— 41.75
Flaked, f.o.b. N.Y.	ton	—	— 41.75
Anhydrous	lb.	.14	— .15
Chlorine, liquid	lb.	.09	— .16
Carbon bisulfide	lb.	.08	— .11
Carbon black	lb.	—	— .18
Carbon tetrachloride	lb.	.12	— .14
Cobalt Oxide	lb.	4.00	— 4.05
Copper Carbonate	lb.	.27	— .28
Cyanide	lb.	.65	— .70
Oxide	lb.	.21½	— .22
Subacetate (Verdigris)	lb.	.28	— .33
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .42
Sulfate	100 lbs.	6.50	— 6.75
Imported	100 lbs.	—	— 5.00
Copperas	100 lbs.	1.50	— 1.75
Ferric Chloride, crys.	lb.	.10½	— .11
Liquid, 40 deg.	lb.	.07	— .07½
Ferrous Chloride, crys.	lb.	.05½	— .06½
Flake White	lb.	.16½	— .17½
Fluorspar, Powdered	ton	30.00	— 35.00
Acid Grade	ton	—	— —
Fuller's Earth, f.o.b. mines	ton	16.00	— 17.00
Fusel Oil, crude	gal.	3.25	— 3.35
Refined	gal.	3.50	— 3.60
Lead Acetate, white cryst.	lb.	.16	— .16½
Imported	lb.	.12½	— .13
White Cakes	lb.	.15½	— .16
Broken Cakes	lb.	.14⅝	— .15⅛
Granulated	lb.	.15¾	— .16
Arsenate, powdered	lb.	.22	— .25
Paste	lb.	.11	— .13
Nitrate	lb.	—	— .15
Oxide, Litharge, Amer. pd.	lb.	.09¾	— .12
Red, American	lb.	.10¼	— .10½
Sulfate, basic	lb.	.08¼	— .08½
White, Basic Carb., Amer.			
dry	lb.	.09	— .09½
in Oil,	lb.	.11½	— .14
Lithopone	lb.	.07¾	— .08¾
Lime, hydrate	lb.	.03	— .03½
Acetate	100 lbs.	2.00	— 2.05
Sulfur solution	gal.	.15	— .20
Magnesite	ton	72.00	— 75.00
Magnesium Sulfate, tech.	100 lbs.	1.75	— 2.00
Imported	100 lbs.	1.40	— 1.75
Chloride, fused, works	ton	—	— 48.00
Manganese Chloride	lb.	.20	— .21
Sulfate	lb.	.20	— .22
Nickel oxide	lb.	.40	— .45
Salts, single	lb.	.12¾	— .13
double	lb.	.12	— .12¾
*Nitre Cake, bulk	ton	7.00	— 7.50
Orange Mineral	lb.	.15¼	— .16¼
Paris Green	lb.	.32	— .33
Phosphorus red	lb.	—	— .50
Yellow	lb.	—	— .35
Oxychloride	lb.	.45	— .50
Sesquisulfide	lb.	.42½	— .45
Trichloride	lb.	.60	— .65
Plaster of Paris	bbl.	4.25	— 4.50
True Dental	bbl.	4.35	— 4.60
Potash Caustic, 88-92	lb.	.22	— .28
Second Hands	lb.	.14	— .16
Imported	lb.	.18	— .22
70-75%	lb.	.12	— .17
Sticks, U.S.P.	lb.	.85	— .90

Potassium Bichromate	lb.	.15	— .17
Carbonate, 80-85 p.c.	lb.	.14	— .15
Hydrated	lb.	.18	— .22
*85-90 p.c.		—	— —
*90-95 p.c.	lb.	.20	— .21
Chlorate, cryst.	lb.	.18	— .18½
Powdered, American	lb.	.18	— .18½
Imported	lb.	.11	— .12
Muriate, basis 80 p.c.	unit	1.85	— 1.90
Metabisulfite	lb.	.41	— .42
Permanganate, Com'l	lb.	.55	— .60
U.S.P., See Fine Chemicals			
Prussiate, red	lb.	.55	— .58
Yellow	lb.	.31	— .33
Sulfate	unit	—	— 2.85
Salt Cake, bulk	ton	28.00	— 30.00
Saltpetre	lb.	.11¼	— .13½
Soda Ash, 58 p.c. light	100 lbs.	1.90	— 2.00
58 p.c. basis, 48 wks.	100 lbs.	1.82½	— 2.15
Dense, 58 p.c. bags	100 lbs.	—	— 2.75
58 p.c. basis, 48 wks.	100 lbs.	1.92½	— 2.25
Caustic, 76 p.c.	100 lbs.	3.80	— 3.90
Basis 60 p.c.	100 lbs.	3.75	— 3.85
Ground, 76 p.c. wks.	100 lbs.	—	— 5.50
Flake, works, 76 p.c.	100 lbs.	5.50	— 5.75
Sodium Acetate	lb.	.08¼	— .08¾
Bichromate	lb.	.09½	— .10
Bicarbonate	100 lbs.	2.75	— 3.00
Bisulfite, Powd.	lb.	.07	— .08
*Bisulfate, bulk	ton	7.00	— 7.50
Carbonate Sal. bbls.	100 lbs.	2.00	— 2.25
Chlorate	lb.	.10	— .11
Cyanide 96-98	lb.	.27	— .29
Imported	lb.	.22	— .24
73-76 p.c.	lb.	.23	— .25
Fluoride	lb.	.16	— .17
Hydrosulfite	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Hyposulfite, Crys., bbls.	100 lbs.	3.75	— 4.25
Granulated	100 lbs.	4.00	— 4.75
Kegs	100 lbs.	4.25	— 5.00
Nitrate, crude	100 lbs.	2.75	— 2.80
Double refined	lb.	.05¾	— .07¾
Nitrite	lb.	.07	— .07¾
Peroxide	lb.	.35	— .40
Phosphate (tri) ref.	lb.	.06½	— .07
di-Sodium, U.S.P., gran.	lb.	.08½	— .09
Technical	lb.	.05	— .05½
Anhydrous	lb.	.16½	— .17
Mono-Sodium, ref.	lb.	.25	— .30
Prussiate, Yellow	lb.	.17½	— .18½
Silicate, 60 deg.	100 lbs.	3.12½	— 3.50
40 deg.	100 lbs.	1.50	— 2.25
Sulfide, 60 p.c.	lb.	.06	— .08
30 p.c. crystals	lb.	.04	— .04½
Sulfite	lb.	.03½	— .05
Sulfate, Gl'b salt	100 lbs.	1.75	— 1.85
Thiocyanate	lb.	.80	— .90
Strontium Nitrate	lb.	.15	— .16
Carbonate	lb.	.29	— .30
Sulfur Chloride, red	lb.	.08	— .10
Yellow	lb.	.07	— .09
Sulfur Dioxide Com.	lb.	.12	— .14
Sulfur, crude	ton	20.00	— 25.00
Flour Com'l., bbls.	100 lbs.	1.25	— 1.65
Roll, 100 p.c.	100 lbs.	3.00	— 3.45
Flowers, 100 p.c.	100 lbs.	3.35	— 3.90
Sulfuryl Chloride	lb.	—	— .25
Tartar Emetic, tech.	lb.	.42	— .43
Tin, bichloride	lb.	.19	— .21
Crystals	lb.	.30	— .31
Oxide	lb.	.50	— .52
Whiting	100 lbs.	1.15	— 1.75
Zinc, carbonate	lb.	.16	— .18
Chloride, Fused	lb.	.08	— .12
Granulated	lb.	.13	— .13½
Cyanide	lb.	.45	— .47
Oxide, French	lb.	.11¼	— .13¾
American	lb.	.08½	— .11
Sulfate	lb.	.03½	— .04

Metals

Tin Straits	cwt.	32.50	— 33.00
Banca	cwt.	—	— —
American, pure	cwt.	—	— 32.00
99 p.c. pure	cwt.	—	— —
Copper Prime Lake	cwt.	—	— 13.75
Electrolytic	cwt.	—	— 13.00
Casting	cwt.	—	— 13.00
Lead Amer. S. & R. Co.	cwt.	—	— —
Open Mkt. Price	cwt.	4.50	— 5.00
Zinc (Spelter) Shipment	cwt.	—	— —
Prompt	cwt.	6.00	— 6.15
Antimony, Jap. & Chinese	cwt.	5.25	— 5.50
Aluminum 98-99% Virgin	cwt.	24.00	— 25.00
98-99% Remelted	cwt.	—	— —
Remelted No. 12	cwt.	—	— —
Powdered	cwt.	—	— 37.00
Magnesium, 99 p.c.	lb.	—	— 1.75
Manganese ore	unit	.40	— .60
Nickel Ingot	cwt.	—	— 43.00
Shot	cwt.	—	— 43.00
Electrolytic	cwt.	—	— 45.00

Coal-tar Crudes, Intermediates and Colors—Naval Stores

Bismuth, (See Fine Chemical Prices)			
Cadmium	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Cobalt	lb.	—	— 6.00
Mercury	flask	45.00	—50.00
Platinum, pure	oz.	70.00	—80.00
Iridium	oz.	—	—300.00
Palladium	oz.	75.00	—85.00
Tungsten, ore per short ton unit			
Wolframite, Chinese		—	— 4.00
Bolivian		4.75	— 5.00
Scheelite, Amer.		—	— 6.00
Japanese		—	— 5.50
Silver	oz.	—	— .99½
Foreign	oz.	—	— .64¾

Fertilizer Materials

Ammonium Sulfate, Single & dble bags	100 lbs.	3.10	— 3.50
Blood, dried, f.o.b. N.Y.	unit	—	— 5.10
Bone, 3 and 50, ground, raw	ton	—	—45.00
Cyanamide wks.	unit	—	— 4.50
Fish Scrap, dom., dried, f.o.b. work	unit	5.00	—10.00
Nitrate Soda	100 lbs.	2.75	— 2.80
Tankage, high-grade, f.o.b. Chicago	unit	—	— 4.00
Phosphate Rock—			
Florida pebble, 68 p.c.	ton	11.00	—11.50
Tennessee, 78-80 p.c.	ton	15.00	—15.50
Potassium muriate, 80 p.c.	unit	1.85	— 1.90
Sulfate	unit	—	— 2.85

Naval Stores

(Carloads ex-dock)

Spirits Turpentine in bbls.	gal.	—	— .76
Wood Turpentine, steam distilled, bbls.	gal.	—	— .74
Destructive distilled, bbls.	gal.	—	— .73
Pitch, Prime	bbl.	8.50	—11.00
Rosins, B		8.50	— 8.75
D		8.50	— 8.75
E		8.50	— 8.75
F		8.50	— 8.75
G		8.50	— 8.75
H		8.50	— 8.75
I		8.50	— 8.75
K		8.50	— 8.75
M		8.50	— 8.75
N		8.50	— 8.75
WG		8.50	— 8.75
WW		8.75	— 9.00
Rosin Oil, first run	gal.	.61	— .64
Second run	gal.	.62	— .65
Tar, kiln-burnt	bbls.	14.50	—16.00
Retort	bbl.	14.75	—15.50

Dyestuffs

COAL-TAR CRUDES

Anthracene 80-85 p.c.	lb.	.75	— 1.00
40-45 p.c.	lb.	.12	— .18
Benzene, C. P.	gal.	.30	— .36
(90 p.c.)	gal.	.28	— .34
Carbazol	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Cresylic Acid, 95 p.c. dark	gal.	.90	— 1.00
Straw, 97-9 p.c.	gal.	.95	— 1.05
Cresol, U.S.P.	lb.	.18	— .21
Creosote oil	gal.	.20	— .30
Dip. oil	gal.	.37½	— .40
Naphthalene, balls	lb.	.10	— .11
Flake	lb.	.09	— .10
Off color	lb.	.07¾	— .08½
Phenol, Gov't Surplus	lb.	.12	— .17
Open Market	lb.	.09	— .11
Pitch, various grades	ton	14.00	—18.00
Solvent naphtha		.28	— .34
Tar Acid Oil, 25 p.c.	gal.	.36¼	— .40
50 p.c.	gal.	.52½	— .56
Toluene, pure	gal.	.30	— .36
Xylene, 10 deg. dist. range	gal.	.45	— .50½
5 deg. dist. range	gal.	.50	— .55½
2 deg. dist. range	gal.	.60	— .65½

INTERMEDIATES

Acid 1, 2, 4	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Acid, Anthranilic	lb.	2.20	— 2.50
Technical	lb.	1.70	— 2.00
Acid B	lb.	—	— 2.25
Acid Benzoic, tech.	lb.	—	— .70
Acid Broenner's	lb.	1.75	— 1.80
Acid Chloroacetic, tech.	lb.	.50	— .60
Acid Cleves	lb.	1.65	— 1.75
Acid Gamma	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Acid H	lb.	1.60	— 1.65
Acid Laurent's	lb.	.50	— .60
Acid Metanilic	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
Acid Monosulfonic F (delta)	lb.	—	— 3.25
Acid Naphthionic, Crude	lb.	—	— .75
Refined	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Acid Nevile & Winther's	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Acid Phthalic	lb.	.40	— .45
Anhydride	lb.	.55	— .70
Acid Picramic	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Acid Picric	lb.	.30	— .45
Acid Salicylic, tech.	lb.	.33	— .40
Acid Sulfanilic crude	lb.	.32	— .34
Acid Tobias	lb.	2.25	— 2.75
Acetanilide, tech.	lb.	.28	— .30
p-Aminoacetanilide	lb.	1.50	— 2.00
Aminoazobenzene	lb.	—	— 1.25
p-Aminophenol	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Hydrochloride	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
o-Aminophenol	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Aniline Oil, (drums extra)	lb.	.20½	— .30
Aniline Salt	lb.	.28	— .33
Anthraquinone Subl.	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Paste, 25 p.c.	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Bayer's Salt	lb.	1.05	— 1.10
Benzaldehyde, Tech.	lb.	—	— .55
Second Hands	lb.	—	— .45
Benzidine Base	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Benzidine Sulfate	lb.	.80	— .90
Benzoyl chloride	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Benzylchloride, 95-97	lb.	.26	— .30
Bromobenzene	lb.	.70	— .75
Chlorobenzene	lb.	.14	— .16
Chlorhydrin	lb.	—	— 2.50
Diaminophenol	lb.	5.50	— 6.00
Dianisidine	lb.	8.00	— 9.00
o-Dichlorobenzene	lb.	.15	— .20
p-Dichlorobenzene	lb.	.15	— .25
Dichlorobenzene, mixed	lb.	.07½	— .08
Diethylaniline	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Dimethylaniline, drums ext.	lb.	.65	— .75
Dimethylsulfate	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Dinitrophenol	lb.	.45	— .50
Dinitrobenzene	lb.	.25	— .27
Dinitrochlorobenzene	lb.	.30	— .32
Dinitronaphthalene	lb.	.33	— .35
Dinitrotoluene	lb.	.26	— .27
Diphenylamine	lb.	.60	— .74
Ethyl Bromide	lb.	.85	— .90
Ethyl Chloride	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
"G" Salt	lb.	.80	— .90
Hydrazobenzene	lb.	1.50	— 2.00
Michler's Ketone	lb.	4.00	— 4.25
Monochlorobenzene	lb.	.14	— .16
Monoethylaniline	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
a-Naphthol, crude	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Refined	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
b-Naphthol, distilled	lb.	.38	— .60
a-Naphthylamine	lb.	.38	— .43
b-Naphthylamine, tech.	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Sublimed	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
m-Nitroaniline	lb.	.95	— 1.00
p-Nitroaniline	lb.	.90	— 1.10
p-Nitroacetanilide	lb.	.80	— .85
Nitrobenzene	lb.	.14	— .16
p-Nitrochlorobenzene	lb.	.35	— .37
Nitronaphthalene	lb.	.30	— .35
p-Nitrophenol	lb.	.80	— .85
o-Nitrophenol	lb.	.75	— .80
m-Nitro-p-toluidine	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
p-Nitro-o-toluidine	lb.	3.65	— 4.00
p-Nitrosodimethylaniline	lb.	—	—
p-Nitrotoluene	lb.	—	— 1.25
Nitrotoluene-s, Mixed	lb.	.16	— .18
o-Nitrotoluene	lb.	.30	— .32
p-Phenylenediamine	lb.	2.20	— 2.50
m-Phenylenediamine	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Phenyl-a-Naphthylamine	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Phosgene	lb.	.45	— .50
Phthalic Anhydride	lb.	.55	— .70
"R" Salt	lb.	.85	— .90
Resorcinol, Technical	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Sodium Metanilate	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Sodium Naphthionate	lb.	.80	— .85
Sodium Picramate	lb.	.90	— .95
Schaeffer's Salt	lb.	—	— .80
o-Toluene Sulfonamide	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Tolidine	lb.	1.65	— 1.70
Sulfate	lb.	—	— 1.10
Toluidine, Mixed	lb.	.45	— .50
o-Toluidine	lb.	.27	— .30
p-Toluidine	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
m-Toluylenediamine	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Triphenyl Phosphate	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Xylidine	lb.	.45	— .50

COAL-TAR COLORS

ACID COLORS:

Black	lb.	1.00	— 1.30
Blue	lb.	1.00	— 5.00
Brown	lb.	1.25	— 2.00
Fuchsin	lb.	2.50	— 3.50
Green	lb.	2.70	— 6.00
Orange II	lb.	.70	— .80
Orange III	lb.	.60	— .75
Red	lb.	1.30	— 1.50
Scarlet	lb.	—	— 1.00
Violet 10B	lb.	—	— 6.50
Alpine Yellow	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Azo Yellow	lb.	—	— 2.00
Azo Yellow, green shade	lb.	3.50	— 4.50
Brilliant Delphine B.S.	lb.	3.80	— 4.50
Erythrosin	lb.	12.00	—14.00
Fast Light Yellow, 2-G.	lb.	—	— 4.50
Fast Red, 6B extra, con't	lb.	—	— 3.00
Indigotin, conc.	lb.	3.00	— 3.50
Indigotin, paste	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Naphthol Green	lb.	—	— 1.95
Naphthylamine Red	lb.	6.75	— 7.50
Orange, R. G.	lb.	1.10	— 1.75
Orange, Y conc.	lb.	.70	— .85
Patent Blue, Swiss Type	lb.	9.00	—10.00
Ponceau	lb.	—	— 1.25
Scarlet 2R	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Tartrazin, Dom.	lb.	—	— 1.85
Uranine	lb.	10.00	—11.00
Wool Green S. Swiss	lb.	—	— 7.00

*Nominal

DIRECT COLORS:

Black	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Sky Blue, conc.	lb.	—	— 4.00
Sky Blue, 5BX	lb.	—	— 2.00
Blue 2B	lb.	.70	— 1.00
Brown R	lb.	1.65	— 1.80
Brown G	lb.	1.55	— 1.70
Bordeaux	lb.	1.75	— 2.50
Fast Black	lb.	—	— 7.50
Fast Pink	lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Fast Red	lb.	3.50	— 6.00
Fast Yellow	lb.	1.50	— 2.50
Yellow	lb.	2.00	— 4.00
Violet con't	lb.	2.20	— 2.50
Benzopurpurin, 10 B.	lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Benzopurpurin, 4 B.	lb.	—	— 1.05
Chrysophenin, Dom.	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Congo Red 4B Type	lb.	.90	— 1.10
Diamine Sky Blue F. F.	lb.	5.00	— 5.25
Geranin	lb.	8.75	— 9.25
Oxamine Violet	lb.	7.00	— 8.00

OIL COLORS:

Black	lb.	.70	— 1.00
Blue	lb.	1.65	— 2.00
Orange	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Red III	lb.	1.65	— 2.00
Scarlet	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Yellow	lb.	1.70	— 2.00
Nigrosine, Oil Sol.	lb.	.90	— .95

SULFUR COLORS:

Black	lb.	.20	— .30
Blue	lb.	.70	— 1.35
Brown	lb.	.35	— .45
Green	lb.	1.00	— 2.00
Yellow	lb.	.90	— 1.00

CHROME COLORS:

Alizarin Blue, bright	lb.	7.75	— 9.25
Alizarin, medium	lb.	6.25	— 7.50
Alizarin Brown, conc.	lb.	—	— 2.50
Alizarin Cyanine	lb.	10.00	—12.00
Alizarin Orange	lb.	1.55	— 1.90
Alizarin Red, 20 p.c. Paste	lb.	1.10	— 1.35
Alizarin Yellow G.	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Alizarin Yellow R.	lb.	—	— 1.50
Chrome Black, Dom.	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Chrome Black, Imp.	lb.	2.20	— 2.50
Chrome Blue	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Chrome Brown	lb.	1.25	— 1.50
Chrome Green, Dom.	lb.	—	— 2.00
Chrome Red	lb.	—	— 2.00
Chrome Yellow	lb.	—	— .65
Gallocyanin	lb.	2.80	— 3.50

BASIC COLORS:

Alkali Blue	lb.	.85	— 1.45
Auramine O	lb.	2.50	— 3.25
Auramine OO	lb.	4.15	— 4.25
Bismarck Brown R.	lb.	.70	— .90
Bismarck Brown G.	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
Brilliant Green Crystals	lb.	6.00	— 7.00
Chrysoidin R	lb.	.75	— .90
Chrysoidin Y	lb.	.75	— .85
Crystal Violet	lb.	5.00	— 6.00
Emerald Green, Crystals	lb.	8.00	— 8.50
Indigo 20 p.c. paste	lb.	.85	— .95
Fuchsin Crystals, Dom.	lb.	—	— 6.00
Fuchsin Base	lb.	4.50	— 5.50
Magenta Dom.	lb.	4.25	— 4.75
Malachite Green, Crystals	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Malachite Green, Powd.	lb.	3.00	— 3.50
Methylene Blue, tech.	lb.	2.75	— 3.75
Methyl Violet, 3B	lb.	3.50	— 3.75
Methyl Violet, 6B	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Nigrosine, spts. sol.	lb.	—	— .85
Nigrosine, water sol., blue	lb.	—	— .70
Phosphine G., Domestic	lb.	7.00	—10.00
Rhodamine B. ex. con't	lb.	40.00	—45.00
Safranine	lb.	3.50	— 4.50
Victoria Blue B.	lb.	5.00	— 5.50
Victoria Blue, base, Dom.	lb.	6.00	— 6.50
Victoria Blue, crys.	lb.	6.00	— 6.50
Victoria Green	lb.	6.00	— 7.00
Victoria Red	lb.	7.00	— 8.00
Victoria Yellow	lb.	7.00	— 8.00
Violamine R & B	lb.	—	— 6.00

Tanning Materials, Starches, Fats, Oils and Greases

NATURAL DYESTUFFS

Annatto, fine	lb.	.32	.33
Seed	lb.	.05¼	.05½
Carmine No. 40	lb.	5.75	5.80
Cochineal	lb.	.60	.62
Gambier, see tanning.			
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	—	2.25
Oudes	lb.	2.00	2.25
Guatemala	lb.	1.90	2.00
Kurpahs	lb.	1.60	1.90
Madras	lb.	.85	.95
Madder, Dutch	lb.	.28	.30
Nutgalls, blue Aleppo	lb.	.20	.23
Chinese	lb.	.32	.35
Quercitron Bark, see tanning.			
Turmeric, Madras	lb.	.08½	.09
Aleppy	lb.	.07¼	.08¼

DYEWOODS

Barwood	lb.	.06	.08
Camwood, chips	lb.	.16	.20
Fustic, sticks	ton	37.00	38.00
Chips	lb.	.04	.06
Hypernic, chips	lb.	.06½	.07
Logwood Sticks	ton	30.00	40.00
Chips	lb.	.03	.05
Quercitron Bark, see tanning			
Red Saunders	lb.	.12	.13

DYE EXTRACTS

Note: Range of prices on dye extracts includes quality range for large quantity.

Archil, Double	lb.	.24	.27
Triple	lb.	—	.19
Concentrated	lb.	.24	.27
Cutch, Mangrove, see Tanning			
Rangoon, boxes	lb.	.15	.18
Liquid	lb.	.11	.13
Tablet	lb.	.13	.14
Cudbear, French	lb.	—	—
English	lb.	.24	.26
Concentrated	lb.	—	—
Flavine	lb.	1.00	1.50
Fustic, Solid	lb.	.21	.30
Crystals	lb.	.30	.40
Liquid, 51 deg.	lb.	.14	.18
Gall	lb.	.25	.27
Hematine Extract 51 deg.	lb.	.12	.14
Crystals	lb.	.23	.30
Hypernic, liquid, 51 deg.	lb.	.20	.30
Logwood, solid	lb.	.20	.28
51 deg., Twaddle	lb.	.11	.15
Osage Orange, Extract 42 deg.	lb.	.09	.16
Crystals	lb.	—	.20
Persian Berries	lb.	.45	.47
Quebracho, see tanning.			
Quercitron, 51 deg.	lb.	.07½	.08½
Powdered, 100 p.c.	lb.	.14	.18

MISCELLANEOUS DYESTUFFS

Albumen, Egg, edible	lb.	.50	.70
Technical	lb.	.40	.45
Blood, imported	lb.	—	.70
Domestic	lb.	.40	.42
Prussian blue	lb.	.80	.85
Soluble	lb.	1.00	1.25
Spray yolk	lb.	.40	.45
Turkey Red Oil	lb.	.11	.16
Zinc Dust, prime heavy	lb.	.12	.14
100-lb. tins	lb.	—	.13¼
520-lb. casks	lb.	—	.12¼
Carload lots	lb.	—	.12

DEXTRINS AND STARCHES

British Gum	per 100 lbs.	5.00	5.50
Dextrin, Corn, white or yellow	per 100 lbs.	4.30	4.40
Potato, white or carary	lb.	.09	.10
Starch, Powd. bags	100 lbs.	3.18	3.28
Pearl, bags	100 lbs.	3.08	3.18
Potato, Domestic	lb.	.07	.07½
Imported, duty paid	lb.	.06½	.07
Tapioca flour, high grade	lb.	.06	.07
Medium grade	lb.	.04	.05
Low grade	lb.	.03	.04

*Nominal

Tanning Materials

Algarobilla	ton	—	—
Divi Divi	ton	60.00	65.00
Hemlock Bark	ton	16.00	18.00
Mangrove, African, 38 p.c.	ton	72.00	75.00
Bark, S. A.	ton	67.00	70.00
Myrobalans, J1	ton	35.00	40.00
J2	ton	30.00	35.00
B1	ton	38.00	40.00
B2	ton	35.00	38.00
R2	ton	30.00	35.00
Oak Bark	ton	20.00	23.00
Ground	ton	—	25.00
Quercitron Bark rough	ton	13.00	15.00
Ground	ton	27.00	29.00
Sumac, Sicily, 28 p.c. tan.	ton	—	75.00
Virginia, 25 p.c. tan.	ton	65.00	70.00
Valonia Cups 28-33 p.c.	ton	45.00	55.00
Beard, 40 p.c.	ton	70.00	80.00
Wattle Bark	ton	70.00	75.00

TANNING EXTRACTS

Chestnut, clarified, 25 p.c. tan, bbls., f.o.b. wks.	lb.	.03¾	.04
Decolorized, 25 p.c. bbls.	lb.	.09¼	.09¼
Powdered, 60 p.c.	lb.	.09	.09½
Gambier, 25 p.c. tan liq.	lb.	.09½	.10½
Common	lb.	.07½	.08
Cubes, Singapore	lb.	.10	.12
Hemlock, 25 p.c. tan works	lb.	.05½	.05¾
Larch, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.04¾	.05
Crystals, 50 p.c. tan	lb.	.09½	.09¾
Mangrove, 55 p.c. tan	lb.	.09½	.10
Liquid, 35 p.c. tan	lb.	.06½	.07½
Myrobalans, liq., 23-25 p.c. tan	lb.	.07½	.08
Solid, 50 p.c. tan	lb.	.12	.12½
Substitute, liq. 23-25 p.c.	lb.	.07	.07½
Oak Bark, liquid, 23-25 p.c. tan	lb.	.06¾	.07
Tanks	lb.	.06¼	.06½
Quebracho, liquid, 35 p.c. tks.	lb.	.04	.04½
Barrels	lb.	.04½	.05
35 p.c. tan, bleaching	lb.	.05	.05½
Solid, 65 p.c. tan ordinary	lb.	.06½	.07
Clarified	lb.	.07	.08
Spruce, liquid, 25 p.c. tan, works, tanks	lb.	.01¼	.01½
Powd., 50 p.c. tan	lb.	.02¾	.03
Sumac, liquid, tan	lb.	.07½	.08

Oils

ANIMAL AND FISH

(Carloads)

Cod Newfoundland	gal.	—	.85
Second Hands	gal.	.70	.75
Domestic, prime	gal.	—	—
Cod Liver, Newfoundland	bbl.	40.00	42.00
Norwegian	bbl.	40.00	43.00
Degras, American	lb.	.06	.06¼
English	lb.	.06½	.06¾
Neutral	lb.	.10	.13
Herring	gal.	—	.65
Horse	lb.	.11	.12
Lard prime	gal.	—	1.20
Off prime	gal.	—	1.00
No. 1	gal.	—	.82
Extra, No. 1	gal.	—	.87
No. 2	gal.	—	.80
Menhaden, Light strained	gal.	—	.55
Yellow, bleached	gal.	—	.58
Extra, bleached, winter	gal.	—	.60
Blown	gal.	—	.70
Crude, f.o.b. works, bbls.	gal.	.38	.40
*Tanks	gal.	—	—
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	gal.	—	1.65
30 deg., cold test	gal.	—	1.50
40 deg., cold test	gal.	—	1.35
Prime	gal.	—	.95
Oleo, Oil	lb.	.14	.17½
Red Distilled	lb.	—	.08
Saponified	lb.	—	.08½
Sod	lb.	—	—
Sperm bleached winter			
38 deg., cold test	gal.	—	1.80
45 deg., cold test	gal.	—	1.75

*Nominal

Stearic Acid, single pressed	lb.	.13¼	.13½
Double pressed	lb.	.13½	.13¾
Triple pressed	lb.	.14½	.15
Tallow, acidless	gal.	1.25	1.30
Whale, natural winter	gal.	—	.90
Bleached, winter	gal.	—	.95
Crude, tanks, Coast	lb.	.05	.05¼

VEGETABLE OILS

Castor, No. 1 bbls.	lb.	.12	.12½
Cases	lb.	.13	.14
No. 3	lb.	.11½	.12
China Wood Oil, bbls.	lb.	.10¼	.10¾
Coast, bbls.	lb.	.09	.09½
Coconut Dom. Ceylon, bbls.	lb.	.11½	.12
Tanks, Spot	lb.	.10½	.10¾
Cochin, bbls., Dom.	lb.	.12	.12½
Tanks	lb.	.11½	.11¾
Manila, tanks, coast	lb.	.09	.09½
Edible	lb.	.15½	.16
Copra, Pacific Coast	lb.	—	.05¼
Corn, refined, bbls.	lb.	.13½	.14
Crude Tanks Shipping pt.	lb.	.07	.07¼
Barrels	lb.	.09½	.10
Cottonseed, Crude, f. o. b. mills, in buyers' tanks	lb.	.06	.06¼
Prime Summer, Yel. bbls.	lb.	.08¼	.09½
*White	lb.	—	—
Winter yellow	lb.	.11	.11¼
Linseed, raw car lots	gal.	—	.80
5 barrel lots	gal.	—	.83
Boiled, 5-bbl. lots	gal.	—	.85
Double Boiled, 5-bbl. lots	gal.	—	.86
Raw tanks	gal.	.70	.73
English, Shipment, bbls.	gal.	.70	.72
Olive, denatured	gal.	2.75	2.85
Edible	gal.	3.40	3.60
Foots	lb.	.10	.10½
Palm Lagos, casks	lb.	.07¾	.08¼
*Benin	lb.	—	—
Niger	lb.	.07½	.07¾
Palm Kernel, domestic	lb.	.13	.13½
Imported	lb.	.12	.12½
Peanut Oil, refined	lb.	.13½	.14
Crude, f.o.b. mills tanks	lb.	.08½	.08¾
Oriental, coast, tanks	lb.	.08	.08¼
Crude, Bbls., spot	lb.	—	—
Perilla, coast tanks	lb.	.09	.09½
Bbls., N. Y.	lb.	—	—
Poppy Seed	gal.	—	3.25
Rapeseed, ref'd bbl.	gal.	1.10	1.20
Tanks Coast	lb.	.11¾	.12
Blown	gal.	1.30	1.40
*Sesame, domestic, edible	gal.	—	2.25
*Imported	lb.	—	—
Soya Bean, tanks, Coast, Jan.	lb.	.05¾	.06
Futures	lb.	.06¼	.06½
New York, bbls., crude	lb.	.08½	.09
Edible	lb.	.11	.11½
Walnut, Crude	lb.	.14	.15

GREASES, LARDS, TALLOWS

(New York Markets)

Grease, white	lb.	—	.07
Yellow	lb.	.04¾	.05
House	lb.	—	.05
Brown	lb.	.04	.04¼
Lard City	lb.	—	.13½
Compound	lb.	—	.11¼
Stearine, lard	lb.	.18	.19
Oleo	lb.	.07½	.08
Tallow, edible	lb.	—	.08
City, Special	lb.	.06¼	.06½

(Chicago Markets)

Tallow, edible	lb.	.06¾	.07
City Fancy	lb.	.06½	.06¾
*Prime Packers	lb.	.06¼	.06½
Grease, Choice White	lb.	.06¼	.06½
"B" White	lb.	.05½	.06
Yellow	lb.	.04½	.05
Brown	lb.	.03½	.05
Bone	lb.	.03½	.04
House	lb.	.03½	.04
Stearine, prime Oleo	lb.	.07½	.07¾
Lard leaf	lb.	—	.13

OIL CAKE AND MEAL

*Cottonseed Cake, f.o.b. Texas		—	—
f.o.b. New Orleans		—	—
Cottonseed, Meal, f.o.b. Atlanta		45.00	50.00
Columbia		—	—
New Orleans	ton	—	—
*Corn Cake	short ton	—	—
Meal Chicago	short ton	53.00	56.00
Linseed cake, dom.	short ton	45.00	47.00
Linseed Meal	short ton	48.00	50.00

*Nominal

Imports of Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Drugs, etc.

Imports from December 18 to December 25

ACIDS—Arsenic, 179 cs., American Trading Co., Osaka; **Boracic, Crude,** 53 csks., Pacific Coast Borax Co., Leghorn; **Cresylic,** 112 csks., Barrett Co., Hull; **Lactic,** 7 carboys, McKesson & Robbins, Rotterdam; **Tartaric,** 100 csks., W. Neuberg, Rotterdam

ALIZARINE COLORS—30 csks., Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co., Rotterdam

ALMONDS—500 bgs., British Bank of South America; 300 bgs., Banker's Trust Co., Barcelona; 1,100 bgs., National City Bank, Barcelona; 100 pkgs., Grace Bros. & Co., Barcelona; 110 bgs., Bank of Canada, Barcelona; 200 bgs., Chemical National Bank, Barcelona; 1,100 bxs., Bank of New York, Malaga; 325 bxs., Irving National Bank, Malaga; 300 bxs., Lazard Freres, Malaga; 400 bxs., E. Naumberg & Co., Malaga; 15 bgs., Graham, Hinckley Co., Barcelona; 10 bgs., General Export & Comm. Co., Barcelona; 4 bgs., P. Ginard, Barcelona; 100 bxs., Park & Tilford, Malaga; 400 bxs., Austin, Nichols & Co., Malaga; 10 bgs., A. Riccio, Naples; 4 bgs., Enrico Galusu, Naples; 8 bgs., C. Friedenberg, Palermo; 2 cs., L. Maresca, Genoa; 16 bgs., Hudson Forwarding Co., Genoa; 1 bag, Hudson Forwarding & Shipping Co., Naples; 25 bgs., H. P. Winter & Co., Marseilles; 2 bgs., C. Grippo, Naples

ALUMINUM—Powdered, 9 cs., United Metal Leaf & Bronze Powder Co., Rotterdam

ANILINE COLORS—11 csks., Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co., Rotterdam; 9 csks., 544 pkgs., Textile Alliance, Inc., Rotterdam; 5 bbls., Geigy Co., Inc., Havre; 5 csks., H. A. Metz, Rotterdam

ARGOLS—115 csks., Tartar Chemical Works, Trieste; 23 csks., Tartar Chemical Works, Leghorn; 61 csks., 23 csks., Tartar Chemical Works, Naples

ARSENIC—60 cs., A. Blanchard & Co., Kobe; 72 cs., 41 bbls., J. De Labra & Bros., Vigo; 100 csks., Pfaltz & Bauer, Rotterdam; **White, Powder,** 60 cs., Balfour, Williamson & Co., Osaka

BARIUM—Nitrate, 79 drums, Hummel & Robinson, Rotterdam

BARK—Cinchona, 50 bls., H. R. Lathrop & Co., Rotterdam; **Simaruba,** 19 bls., Goldsmith & Co., Maracaibo

BARLEY—Pearl, 200 bgs., Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, Rotterdam

BEANS—Cocoa, 52 bgs., Seeman Bros., Colombo; 52 bgs., Gillespie Bros. & Co., Colombo; 7,000 scks., Guzman & Hijos, South Pacific Ports; 200 bgs., W. R. Grace & Co., Havre; 1,975 scks., Ultramares Corporation, Guayaquil; 500 scks., National Bank of Commerce, Guayaquil; 250 scks., International Overseas Co., Guayaquil; 600 scks., W. R. Grace & Co., Cristobal; 100 scks., R. Desvernine, Cristobal; 100 scks., I. Brandon & Bros., Cristobal; 536 scks., Fruit Dispatch Co., Port Limon; 91 scks., Ultramares Corporation, Port Limon; 32 scks., C. G. Perez, Port Limon; **Cocoa, Powdered,** 3 cs., Consumers Products Corporation, Rotterdam; 150 csks., American Express Co., Rotterdam; 28 pkgs., J. S. Stern & Co., Christiania; **Vanilla,** 6 cs., Dodge & Olcott, Rotterdam

BERRIES—Juniper, 138 bls., L. Samuel, Leghorn; 17 bgs., Davies, Turner & Co., Leghorn

BITTERWOOD—60 tons, J. E. Kerr & Co., Baracoa

CAMPHOR—Crude, 200 cs., Standard Bank of South Africa, Hongkong

CARDAMOMS—1 pkg., J. W. Greene & Co., Colombo

CHARCOAL—Animal, 500 bgs., American Exchange National Bank, London

CHEMICALS—89 cs., J. Schoenegans, Osaka; 9 cs., Vivaudou Co., Havre; 2 cs., Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Havre; 5 cs., Ciba Co., Inc., Havre; 1 cs., Hensel, Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg; 10 bbls., American Woodpulp Co., Hamburg; 65 pkgs., Pfaltz & Bauer, Hamburg; 1 cs., T. Nevin, London; 1 cs., D. C. Andrews & Co., London; 40 cs., Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., Rotterdam; 64 cs., Merck & Co., Rotterdam; 62 csks., C. B. Richard & Co., Hamburg; **Pharmaceutical,** 10 cs., State Forwarding & Shipping Co., Havre

CINCHONINE—Sulfate, 18 cs., Merck & Co., Rotterdam

CLAY—China, 1,447 tons, 14 cwt., 10 cwt., (in csks.) Baring Bros. & Co., Fowey; 200 tons, 19 cwt., J. Richardson & Co., Fowey; 501 tons, 10 cwt., J. W. Higman & Co., Fowey; 351 tons, 13 cwt., G. Knowles & Son, Fowey; 100 tons, L. Knowles, Fowey; 2,202 tons, 15 cwt., J. B. Moore & Co., Fowey

COCHINEAL—32 bgs., Hagemeyer Trading Co., London

CUDBEAR—13 csks., Genesee Pure Food Co., London

CUTTLEFISH BONE—2 bskts., General Transport Co., Genoa

DIVI DIVI—2,400 bgs., Suzarte & Whitney, Maracaibo

ERGOT—8 cs., F. P. Harris, Oporto

EXTRACTS—Almond, 1 pkg., Carranga Garcia, Barcelona

FLOWERS—Arnica, 127 bls., A. Joensson & Co., Trieste; **Chamomile,** 7 bls., J. L. Hopkins & Co., Antwerp; **Marshmallow,** 10 bls., J. L. Hopkins & Co., Antwerp

FRUIT JUICE—7 cs., W. J. Bush & Co., London

FULLER'S EARTH—509 bgs., C. B. Crystal, London

GAMBIER—569 cs., L. Littlejohn & Co., Singapore

GELATIN—5 csks., T. F. Wilmot & Co., London

GLUE—Bone, Ground, 90 bgs., Swift & Co., Liverpool; **Gelatin, Powdered,** 200 bgs., H. A. Sinclair, Rotterdam; 233 csks., 43 csks., H. A. Sinclair, Rotterdam

GRAPHITE—Strips, 6 cs., Bolte & Bros. Rotterdam

GUM—Copal, 50 scks., Winterbourne & Co., Manila; 28 bgs., International Banking Corporation, London; **Damar,** 150 cs., L. C. Gillespie & Sons, Singapore; 100 cs., G. H. Lincks, Singapore; 25 cs., International Banking Corporation, Singapore; **Elemi,** 120 cs., Winterbourne & Co., Manila

HERBS—Dry, 2 bls., G. W. Sheldon & Co., Genoa; **Medical,** 3 bgs., J. Victori & Co. Barcelona; 10 bgs., O. J. Weeks & Co., Barcelona; 1 bl., C. J. Tomaselli, Genoa, 5 bls., J. Van Hemelryck, Antwerp

HOPS—27 bls., Atlantic Forwarding Co., Antwerp; 40 bls., Hensel, Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Antwerp; 44 bls., J. Sonnensheim, Rotterdam; 10 bls., American Express Co., Hamburg; 10 bls., B. Schwartz & Sons, Antwerp; 35 cs., 36 cs., S. S. Steiner, Rotterdam; 20 bls., R. F. Downing & Co., Rotterdam; 53 bls., Globe Shipping Co., Rotterdam

INDIGO—3 cs., Dicks, David Co., Havre

INSECT POWDER—300 cs., Exchange National Bank, Kobe; 20 cs., J. Ohitz, Inc., Kobe

IRON OXIDE—144 bbls., C. J. Osborn & Co., Malaga; 200 bbls., Downes & Co., Malaga

LAMP BLACK—59 csks., Hummel & Robinson, Rotterdam

LEAVES—Eucalyptus, 13 bls., P. H. Petry & Co., Algiers; **Henna,** 10 bls., Lehn & Fink, London; **Sage,** 10 bgs., Atlantic State Co., Piraeus; **Senna,** 96 bls., Brown Bros. & Co., Tuticorin; **Stramonium,** 10 bls., S. B. Penick & Co., Trieste; 9 bls., Brown Bros. & Co., Trieste

LEECHES—4 cs., 6 cs., Midwood Chemical Co., Bordeaux

LEMON JUICE—460 cs., J. J. Murphy, Bordeaux

MAGNESITE—Calcined, 230 csks., H. J. Baker & Bro., Rotterdam

MAGNESIUM—Chloride, 81 csks., F. A. Kramer & Co., Rotterdm; **Metal,** 20 cs., Judson Freight Forwarding Co., London

MENTHOL—Crystals, 50 cs., S. W. Bridges & Co., Kobe

MICA—75 cs., 67 cs., Westinghouse Electric Manufacturing Co., Calcutta; 7 cs., E. Munsell & Co., London; 6 cs., Irving National Bank, London; **Blocks,** 40 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., Calcutta; **Splittings,** 98 cs., Westinghouse Electric Manufacturing Co., Calcutta; 300 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., Calcutta; 225 cs., Rogers, Pyatt Shellac Co., Calcutta

NAPHTHALENE—Chatfield Manufacturing Co., Hull; 110 bgs., Calco Chemical Co., Hull

OILS—Castor, 18 cs., Alps Drug Co., Genoa; **China Wood,** 399 bbls., Innes & Co., Hongkong; **Cocoanut,** 663 tons (in bulk), Philippine Vegetable Oil Co., Manila; 730 tons (in bulk) Balfour, Williamson & Co., Manila; **Codliver,** 30 bbls., Universal Mercantile Trading Co., Bergen; 50 bbls., H. J. Baker & Bros., Bergen; **Linseed,** 101 bbls., W. Van Doorn, Rotterdam; **Olive,** 300 cs., American Express Co., Genoa; 200 bbls., F. Bertolli & Co., Genoa; 80 cs., Banca Commerciale Italiana, Genoa; 75 cs., Luigi V. Salvo, Genoa; 40 cs., G. De Mattia, Genoa; 75 cs., Italian Discount & Trust Co., Genoa; 150 cs., Irving National Bank, Genoa; 80 cs., State Bank of New York, Genoa; 20 csks., E. La Montagnes Sons, Bordeaux; 40 cs., E. A. Salomon, Marseilles; 92 csks., 2 cs., Equitable Trust Co., Nice; **Peanut,** 125 cs., Sun Lee Cheong, Hongkong; **Rapeseed,** 500 bbls., Vacuum Oil Co., Hull

OILS, ESSENTIAL—1 cs., Dodge & Olcott, Barcelona; 6 drums, Atlantic National Bank, Malaga; 5 csks., Kinnvestey Bros., Malaga; 5 cs., G. Lueders & Co., Rotterdam; 1 cs., 1 cs., W. J. Bush & Co., London; 4 cs., Lehn & Fink, London; 2 cs., W. Van Doorn, Rotterdam; **Cinnamon, Leaf,** 25 bgs., C. T. Wilson & Co., Colombo; **Citronella,** 14 drums, Volkart Bros., Colombo; 6 drums, P. Bauer & Co., Inc., London; **Sandalwood,** 8 cs., C. L. Huisking, London; **Ylang Ylang,** 3 cs., Bowring & Co., Manila

PERFUMERY—1 cs., B. M. Douglas, Rotterdam; 4 cs., 6 cs., F. M. Prindle, Havre; 12 cs., 6 cs., Southern Pacific Co., Havre; 45 cs., 32 cs., Roger & Gallet, Havre; 1 cs., A. Klar, Havre; 2 cs., Dodge & Olcott, Havre; 2 cs., F. Fezandie, Havre; 2 cs., Manuel & Co., Havre; 6 cs., 2 cs., F. B. Vandegrift & Co., Havre; 2 cs., A. L. Van Ameringen & Co., Havre; 6 cs., Gimbel Bros., Havre; 5 cs., M. Levy, Havre; 1 cs., Warschauer & Roth, Havre; 7 cs., M. Debans, Havre; 3 cs., State Forwarding Co., Havre; 5 cs., American Excelsior Co., Havre; 1 cs., Herman Finkelstein, Havre; 7 cs., Belgian Trading Co., Havre; 21 cs., F. R. Arnold & Co., Havre; 1 cs., J. Dupont, Havre; 1 cs., C. Friedenberg, Havre; 9 cs., Abraham & Strauss, Havre; 1 cs., S. Blodean & Co., Havre; 5 cs., 13 cs., B. E. Levy, Havre; 7 cs., Lebenart Co., Havre; 10 cs., United Drug Co., Havre; 3 pkgs., American Express Co., London; 7 cs., A. Bourjois, Bordeaux; 23 cs., Park & Tilford, Havre; 99 cs., A. Smith & Co., Havre; 7 cs., Stern & Stern, Havre; 2 cs., A. Lob & Co., Havre; 1 cs., Merchant National Bank, Havre; 1 cs., United States Forwarding Co., Havre; 12 cs., F. R. Arnold & Co., Havre; 2 cs., A. L. Van Ameringen, Rotterdam; 4 cs., Tornabell & Co., Havana

PHOSPHORUS—1 cs., Sanderson & Son, Gothenburg

PLUMBAGO—760 bbls., H. W. Peabody & Co., Colombo; 323 bbls., Paterson, Boardman & Knapp, Colombo; 200 bbls., J. F. Starkey & Co., Colombo; 94 bbls., 1 box, E. Naumberg & Co., Colombo

POTASH—16 csks., Brown Bros., & Co. Rotterdam

POTASSIUM SALTS—Perchlorate, 42 bbls., L. E. Frankel, Havre; **Prussiate, Yellow,** 102 bbls., Liberty National Bank, Copenhagen

QUININE—Bisulfate, 34 cs., R. L. Fuller & Co., Bombay

RESIN—5 bbls., Guaranty Trust Co., Piraeus

RESORCIN—6 cs., J. D. Lewis, Antwerp

RICE POWDER—M. J. Corbett & Co., Havre

ROOTS—Colchicum, 20 bls., Irving National Bank, Rotterdam; **Dandelion,** 25 bbls., Irving National Bank, Rotterdam; 78 bls., A. Joensson & Co., Inc., Hamburg; **Gentian,** 59 bls., McKesson & Robbins, Bordeaux; 83 bls., American Express Co., Bordeaux; **Ipecac,** 7 scks., Davies, Turner & Co., Cartagena; **Marshmallow,** 5 bls., J. L. Hopkins & Co., Antwerp; **Orris,** 60 bgs., Seabury & Johnson, Leghorn

SAGO FLOUR—5 cs., W. Van Doorn, Rotterdam; 1,465 bgs., L. Littlejohn & Co., Singapore

SAL AMMONIAC—23 csks., Kern Commercial Co., Hamburg

SODIUM SALTS—Fluoride, 34 bbls., American Woodpulp Co., Hamburg; **Hyposulfite,** 60 cs., Scott & Bowne, London; **Nitrate,** 5,468 bgs., W. R. Grace & Co., Antofagasta; 5,554 bgs., W. R. Grace & Co., Mejillones; 22,201 bgs., W. R. Grace & Co., Iquique; **Prussiate,** 33 csks., Brown Bros. & Co., Liverpool; **Salicylate,** 15 kegs, Heyden Chemical Works, London

SEEDS—Anise, Star, 34 cs., S. B. Penick & Co., Hongkong; **Caraway,** 200 bls., M. Graham, Rotterdam; 100 bls., A. Stallman, Rotterdam; 20 bls., M. Van Waverin & Sons, Rotterdam; 42 bgs., J. J. Foledano & Co., Bordeaux; 727 bgs., E. Desen, Bordeaux; 200 bgs., Bennett, Day & Co., Rotterdam; 100 bgs., International Forwarding Co., Rotterdam; 50 bgs., R. Friedler, Rotterdam; 500 bgs., Jaburg Bros., Rotterdam; **Castor,** 1,982 bgs., Spencer, Kellogg & Sons, Buenos Aires; **Coriander,** 625 bgs., J. J. Foledano & Co., Bordeaux; **Flaxseed,** 17,732 bgs., L. Dreyfus & Co., Buenos Aires; 10,640 bgs., W. H. Muller & Co., Buenos Aires; **Mustard,** 5 bgs., United States Seed Co., Inc., Rotterdam; 44 bgs., Catz American Co., Rotterdam; **Poppy,** 300 bls., M. Graham, Rotterdam; 99 bls., P. H. Petry & Co., Rotterdam; 100 bgs., Bennett, Day & Co., Rotterdam; 200 bgs., Hadjopoulos & Sperco, Inc., Rotterdam; 200 bgs., Jaburg Bros., Rotterdam; 100 bgs., A. Goldmark & Sons, Rotterdam; 200 bls., International Forwarding Co., Rotterdam; 50 bgs., R. Friedler, Rotterdam; 50 bgs., Van Waverin Graanhandle, Rotterdam; 200 bgs., Archibald & Lewis Co., Rotterdam; **Poppy, Blue,** 144 bgs., Catz American Co., Rotterdam; 197 pkgs., Hadjopoulos & Sperco, Inc., Rotterdam

SILVER—Sulfide, 44 bgs., E. Nash & L. Watjen, Iquique

SOAP—Castile, 100 bls., G. Borgfeldt & Co., Cadiz; 200 bxs., L. Nunes, Trieste; 200 bxs., National City Bank, Trieste; 350 bxs., Irving National Bank, Trieste; 200 bxs., National City Bank, Leghorn; 200 bxs., L. Nunes, Leghorn; 200 bxs., Irving National Bank, Leghorn

SPICES—Cinnamon, 100 bls., 100 bls., C. E. Armstrong, Colombo; 300 bls., C. E. Standing, Colombo; **Cloves,** 84 bls., Smith & Schipper, London; **Ginger,** 2 cs., W. Van Doorn, Rotterdam; 2 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Cochin; **Pepper, Black,** 110 hampers, Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co., Naples; 245 bgs., National City Bank, London; 1 bag, Brown Bros. & Co., Cochin; **Cayenne,** 70 bskts., S. Dondero, Naples; **White,** 140 bgs., L. Littlejohn & Co., Singapore; **Pimento,** 500 cs., Chemical National Bank, Barcelona

SPONGES—8 cs., Gallagher & Ascher, London; 23 bls., J. Bloch, Inc., Havana; 20 bls., Greek-American Sponge Co., Havana

SPRAY YOLK—747 cs., Irving National Bank, Shanghai

STICKLAC—50 bgs., Philadelphia National Bank, Calcutta

SUMAC—Ground, 210 bgs., Banca Commerciale Italiana, Palermo

TALC—750 bgs., 500 bgs., Italian Discount & Trust Co., Genoa; 102 cs., Park & Tilford, Bordeaux

TALLOW—57 csks., Huth & Co., Montevideo

TARTAR—400 bgs., 196 bgs., Tartar Chemical Works, Barcelona; 205 bgs., C. Pfizer & Co., Barcelona; 34 csks., Tartar Chemical Works, Naples; 54 csks., 311 bgs., Tartar Chemical Works, Marseilles; **Cream,** 200 csks., 200 csks., W. Neuberg, Rotterdam; 10 csks., American Woodpulp Corporation, Hamburg; **Crude,** 353 scks., C. Pfizer & Co., Oporto; 103 bbls., London & Liverpool Bank of Commerce, Oporto

TERPINOL—25 drums, Pfaltz & Bauer, Rotterdam

THYMOL—2 cs., Lehn & Fink, Inc., London

TINFOIL—3 cs., J. Riessner, Osaka

TURMERIC—2 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Cochin

UMBER—40 csks., H. Butcher & Co., Hull; 10 csks., Roese & Buckley, Inc., Hull

VERMILION—5 csks., Pomeroy & Fischer, London

WATER—Mineral, 2 cs., Parodi, Ermino Co., Genoa; 1 cs., G. Rivoire, Bordeaux; 104 cs., Gaston, Williams & Wigmore, Bordeaux; 165 cs., United Fruit Co., Bordeaux; 50 cs., Morris & Schroeder, Marseilles

WAX—Bees, 15 cs., Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, Rotterdam; 22 pkgs., Guaranty Trust Co., Rotterlam

ZINC—White, 425 bbls., C. H. Brown Paint Co., Bordeaux

Of Interest in the Trade

The Nulomoline Co. has obtained judgment for $9,967.52 against Maxwell Tausek.

The Federal Trade Commission is requested to investigate fertilizer prices by a resolution in the House, introduced by Representative Bland of Virginia.

The Pamlico Chemical Co., Washington, N. C., suffered heavy damage by fire last week. About half the buildings and stock were burned. The loss is estimated at $200,000.

Fire, December 18, destroyed a portion of the plant of the Indian Refining Co., New York and Howard streets, New Orleans, La., with loss estimated at $100,000.

Explosion in the packing mill of the Du Pont Powder plant at Belin Village, near Scranton, Pa., on Dec. 22, caused a property loss of $10,000, and four men were killed.

The Pacific R. and H. Chemical Corporation, Los Angeles, Cal., announces the removal of the main office to its new office building on the factory site, 2575 East 9th street, Los Angeles.

Swift & Co. are making arrangements for the enlargement of the fertilizer factory at Curtis Bay, Baltimore, and have bought several acres of land adjacent to the works from the Davison Chemical Company.

The Mutual Chemical Company has made application for the erection of a concrete building at the southwest corner of Dock and Point streets, Baltimore, where the corporation operates a large plant. The structure is to cost about $6,000.

The Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York reports that merchandise with an estimated value of $3,000,000,000 is in warehouses and steamers, on piers and railroad cars, the ownership of which is disputed, due to the cancellations and attempted cancellations of contracts.

It is reported in Baltimore that the Air Reduction Corporation, one of the largest air reduction enterprises in the country, is about to establish a plant in Baltimore. For some time officials of the company have been seeking an available warehouse. Just where the company is likely to locate has not yet developed.

New Incorporations

Marcy Drug Stores, Lake Placid, N. Y., capital $150,000. J. B. Madden, E. B. McDevitt, E. E. MacConnell, Lake Placid.

Leading Perfumers and Chemists, Manhattan, capital $10,000. S. L. Lebis, I. Perlmutter, H. Shapiro, 1550 Fifty-fifth street, Brooklyn.

Lulevko Drug Store, Dover, Del., capital $50,000. M. M. Lucey, M. B. Reese, L. S. Dorsey, incorporators for a local trust company, Wilmington, Del.

Eisler Drug Co., Bronx, capital $10,000. E. Liebowitz, A. and I. Eisler, 509 East 173rd st., Bronx, N. Y.

Metropolitan Dye Works, Bronx, capital $150,000. E. A. Funke, E. M. Berliner, F. Spungin, 902 Jackson ave., Bronx.

United Butchers Fat Rendering Co., Jersey City, N. J., capital $150,000. Fertilizers. Fred C. Henn, Helen B. Watson, Montague N. Bergen, Jersey City.

Modern Hospital Supply Co., Brooklyn, capital $50,000. J. N. Shatzkin, J. Danowitz, J. Geffen, 1042 Union st., Brooklyn.

Cassini Olive Oil Corporotion, Manhattan, capital $75,000. J. L. Musa, R. Gauvin, L. Reid, 46 Cedar st., New York.

Hecla and Metal Chemical Corporation, Manhattan, capital $25,000. F. S. Collins, E. D. Grimm, I. Loeffelholz, 61 West 151st street, New York.

Stokes Asbestos Co., Trenton, N. J., capital $1,000,000. To make asbestos and rubber articles. William J. B. Stokes, Joseph Oliver Stokes, Trenton; Robert E. Stokes, Princeton, N. J.

Dr. E. C. Hazard Laboratories, Long Branch, N. J., capital $100,000. Chemicals. Pearl W. Hazard, Annie V. White, Julia M. Bennett, Long Branch.

Mineral Salts Company, Salt Lake City, Utah, capital $110,440. R. F. Geogregan, R. H. Jones, Lawrence Clayton, Nephi W. Clayton, E. L. Sheets, A. C. Wandel, Oscar W. Moyle, Salt Lake City.

Great Eastern Chemical Co., Boston, Mass., capital $25,000. Harry H. Engler, Abraham M. Berman, Sanuel Allen, Barney Hurwitz, Boston.

Colson Products Co., Seattle, Wash., capital $100,000. Manufacture soap and toilet articles, C. H. Colson, E. C. Hesner, Seattle.

Beaver Chemical Co., Portland, Ore., capital $10,000. F. W. Merrill, C. W. Fleck, Olof Rapp, Portland.

Standard Drug Co., Hoboken, N. J., capital $50,000. Adele L. Van Cleve, Herman B. Van Cleve, H. B. Van Cleve, Montclair, N. J.

Wyoming Dyestuffs and Chemical Corporation, Dover, Del., capital $100,000. C. T. Cohee, C. B. Outten, S. L. Mackey, incorporators for a Wilmington trust company.

Capital Increases—Morgan Chemical Corporation, Ogdensburg, N. Y., from $250,000 to $1,000,000.

Edward Nash and Louis Watjen, Manhattan, carry on business with $105,000, and 600 shares preferred stock, $100 each, 1,500 shares common, no par value.

Capital Reductions—Chipman Chemical Engineering Co., Manhattan, from $1,500,000 to $600,000.

Dissolutions—National Druggists Supply Co., Manhattan.
Chromos Chemical Co., Manhattan.

Designations—American Alum Corporation, Delaware, capital $6,000,000. Representative, G. Hill, 55 Liberty street, New York.

Miller-Strong Corporation, Delaware, drug stores, 200,000 shares preferred stock, $100 each, 250,000 shares common, no par value. Representative, E. P. Dodge, Buffalo, N. Y.

SOUTH AMERICAN TRADE IN DANGER

The complexion of our foreign trade in Latin America has undergone a radical change in the last few months, according to B. B. Tregoe, manager of the foreign credit department, National Association of Credit Men. Writing in the December issue of "The Credit Monthly," Mr. Tregoe points out that of comparatively recent date the raw commodities exported by the West Indies, Central and South America were in world-wide demand and the high prices received put Latin American merchants on a sound financial basis and maintained exchange at its normal rate. Continuing, Mr. Tregoe says:

"The moratorium recently declared in Cuba has brought about a very grave situation. Ecuador, Colombia, Chile, Uruguay and the Argentine, in fact, practically every other Latin American country with the possible exception of Mexico, is undergoing a financial crisis with a subsequent fall in exchange, which is causing many serious doubts and qualms on the part of American exporters, who either have outstanding drafts in those countries or are in receipt of unfilled orders.

"Extensions have been asked on drafts by many merchants in these countries in the hope that the exchange situation will take an improved trend; in a number of instances outright cancellations have occurred, which have meant a severe loss to the shipper.

"The conscientious importers, however, are asking for extensions on their drafts, and will exert every effort in their power to pay at the earliest opportunity. The entire situation simmers down to the evident demand for extreme caution in extending credit to Latin American countries at the present time. Such caution can be best exercised by obtaining reliable and sufficient credit information. It is perfectly evident that even with the present situation in South America, credit will have to be extended. Some of our exporters fail to realize that a 60- or 90-day draft on a South American merchant means little more as far as an accommodation goes, than a ten-day extension in this country. It is absurd to even think of asking established importers in Latin America to send cash in advance, as it may be months after their payment of item that the material will finally reach its destination, particularly at the present time, when money is tight and the low exchange renders payment in American dollars a very difficult procedure."

The chemicals, oils and paints group of industries shows slightly more workers in October than in the preceding month, says the New York State Industrial Commission. The increases in the group are 4 per cent in the manufacture of drugs and chemicals and 1 per cent in the animal and mineral oil products division. Against these increases, reductions of 4 per cent in the manufacture of paints and dyes and 2 per cent in the production of miscellaneous chemicals appear in October.

Officers of the St. Louis section of the American Chemical Society elected recently are: Chairman, Dr. F. W. Russe, Mallinckrodt Chemical Works; vice-chairman, Dr. L. F. Nickell, Monsanto Chemical Works: secretary, Dr. H. A. Carlton, Mallinckrodt Chemical Works: treasurer, O. H. Pierce, Aluminum Ore Co,; Counselors, Dr. L. McMaster, Washington University and Dr. P. A. Shaffer, College of Medicine, Washington University.

The sales force of the Merrell Drug Co., St. Louis, met at the Planters Hotel, Dec. 28 and 29, to discuss business conditions and form plans for 1921. The heads of the various departments held a "family" dinner at the Missouri Athletic Association on Dec. 22.

Charles Francis Adams, 2d, and Andrew F. Carter were added to the board of directors of the Merrimac Chemical Company at the annual meeting.

Pacific Coast Notes

Mrs. S. E. Visonneau, manufacturer of a carpet cleaning liquid, has opened a plant at 313 Fifth street, San Francisco.

Paraffine Co., Inc., with headquarters at San Francisco, has awarded a contract for the erection of a five-story paint factory in an east-bay suburb.

J. Baalam, manufacturing chemist, has moved his laboratory from 52 Second street, San Francisco, to 72 Second street, where larger quarters have been secured.

The Cluxton Company, a recently established firm, manufacturing varnishes and enamels, has moved from 899 Mission street to 604 Mission street, San Francisco.

The members of the refined oil and naphtha division of the Standard Oil Company at San Francisco, with members of their families, recently enjoyed a dinner dance at the Hotel Whitcomb.

H. J. Baker & Brother, nitrate distributers, are erecting a nitrate depot in an east-bay unit of the Greater San Francisco and three vessels are expected shortly from Chile with cargoes.

The Acorn Trading Company, specializing in Oriental and California products, has opened offices at 311 California street, San Francisco. The members of the company are Fred Karr, Harry A. Moss and W. Heilman.

The Certainteed Products Company of Richmond, Cal., has resumed operations, following the annual overhauling of the plant. The plant is being operated at one third capacity nnd a reduction of fifteen per cent in wages has been made.

The Procter & Gamble Co., which recently purchased a large tract of land in San Francisco metropolitan district, will begin work early in the year on the erection of a factory. The increase in freight rates has induced the concern to start operations sooner than was originally intended.

Western Chemicals, Inc., which has expended about $200,000 in the erection of a plant near Silver Peak, Nev., has begun operation and expects to turn out twenty-five tons of alum and the same quantity of flour sulphur daily. The output of the plant has been sold for eighteen months in advance.

The San Francisco and Sacramento Railroad enjoys the distinction of being one of the few railroads in the United States to operate a pay train. Twice a month it puts on a special train for carrying the employees of the General Chemical Company at Nichols to Pittsburg, and return. The men are paid by check and these are cashed at Pittsburg banks.

Four of the largest oil concerns operating in California, the Standard, Associated, Union and General Petroleum Companies, have made extensive purchases of mineral bearing lands in Inyo County. Fuller's earth and mineral soap have been found in large quantities and shipments are already being made. About ten thousand tons of the former are brought annually from Florida to California oil refineries and a local supply has long been sought.

J. W. Sanger, trade commissioner of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, was recently in San Francisco for three days and while there addressed the Foreign Trade Club on advertising methods used in foreign countries. He recently returned from the Far East and prior to this trip visited the countries of Latin America. Horace Remilard of the consular service also spoke at this meeting. telling about French Indo-China and the Netherland East Indies.

Want Ads

EMPLOYEES FURNISHED. Stores sold—also furnished: All States. Positions. Doctors, Dentists, Veterinarians furnished. F. V. KNIEST, Omaha, Neb., Estab. 1904.

ABJEE & CO., of Cochin, Malabar Coast will supply all sorts of Malabar Produce such as Cocoanut Oil, Black Pepper, Ginger Lemongrass Oil, Turmeric, Coir Yarn, Fibre & Mats, Matting at lowest rates possible on a 2½% commission basis. Payment cash against the documents.

For Sale: CHEMICAL MERCHANTS Established in Paris for 10 years with important connections. Large offices and very comfortable residential apartments. Communications to GARMENT, 43, Avenue de l'Opéra, Paris.